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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA--Part 9 (PORTLAND)

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

JUNE 18, 1954

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

INCLUDING INDEX



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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED TO THE 83^d CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA—Part 9 (PORTLAND)

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Portland, Oreg.

PUBLIC SESSION

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a. m. on the sixth floor (Judge Claude McCulloch's courtroom) of the United States courthouse, Hon. Harold H. Velde (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Harold H. Velde (chairman) and James B. Frazier, Jr.

Staff members present: Robert L. Kunzig, counsel; Raphael I. Nixon, research director; and Earl Fuoss, investigator.

Mr. VELDE. The subcommittee will be in order, please. Let the record show that for the purposes of these hearings I have appointed a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Frazier, of Tennessee; Mr. Doyle, of California; and myself, Mr. Velde, of Illinois. Mr. Doyle is presently attending hearings in Seattle but I understand that he will be present tomorrow morning when we begin these hearings.

Let me say first of all that it is a great pleasure to be in the city of roses, in Portland, Oreg. I am sure that my colleague to my left will concur in my statement.

Mr. FRAZIER. I most certainly do.

Mr. VELDE. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has, as its obligation imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, the duty to investigate the extent of subversive activities throughout the United States and its Territories and to report to the Congress for remedial legislation.

In line with that duty which this committee has, we are in Portland, Oreg., today for the first time, I believe, that the House Un-American Activities Committee or a subcommittee thereof has been here. The investigation will resolve largely around communistic influences in this area.

Communism is, of course, the clear and present danger to our constitutional liberties. The Communist Party, we know after long periods of study, many long hearings which we have engaged in, is a conspiracy. It is designed to overthrow our form of government by force and violence.

We do not say that by coming to Portland that the communistic influence in Portland or the Northwest is any greater—to any greater

degree—than it is anywhere else in the country. As a matter of fact, I understand that the communistic influence in Portland is not as great as it is in Seattle. We were surprised to learn that there were so many subversive influences—elements—operating in the city of Seattle. We expect and hope to find that here to a lesser degree.

The committee appreciates greatly the many courtesies that have already been extended to us here in Portland. We appreciate the opportunity of sitting in this lovely courtroom. The cooperation that the Federal judges and the United States marshals have shown is greatly appreciated. I am sure that there are many others; many public officials and many private citizens, who have cooperated with our staff and our counsel who have been here in this area. I shall attempt to thank them all personally later on in the hearings.

The physical audience present are guests of the United States Congress. In order for us to conduct our hearings with the proper decorum it is necessary that we maintain order in the hearing room. The committee cannot tolerate, therefore, any demonstrations, any applause, or any type of demonstration whether it be of approval or disapproval of what one particular witness is saying or one of the committee members is saying.

I now appoint the deputy United States marshals who are here as deputy sergeants at arms of the United States House of Representatives to carry out any orders of the committee that may be necessary to provide for adequate decorum and proper hearing atmosphere in the room.

Mr. Counsel, do you have a witness?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Homer Leroy Owen. Will you stand and be sworn, Mr. Owen?

Mr. VELDE. In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. VELDE. You may be seated, Mr. Owen.

TESTIMONY OF HOMER LEROY OWEN

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give your full name please, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Homer Leroy Owen.

Mr. KUNZIG. It might be difficult to hear here so if you will pull that microphone just a little closer to you and speak as loudly and as clearly as you can so that the reporter here on my right can get all of the testimony.

Mr. Owen, what is your present residence, sir?

Mr. OWEN. Arlington, Va.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where are you presently employed?

Mr. OWEN. In private business in Washington, D. C.

Mr. KUNZIG. Could you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background, giving us first your age if you don't mind.

Mr. OWEN. Age 30. I received a bachelor of arts degree at Reed College in June of 1950, a master of science degree at Cornell University, January 1952.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where were you born?

Mr. OWEN. Ceres, Calif. That is C-e-r-e-s.

Mr. KUNZIG. And where have you lived since that time?

Mr. OWEN. I have lived in Washington and in Virginia.

Mr. KUNZIG. I mean where have you lived in your younger boyhood?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, I see. In California until the war, since the war, Portland as of 1945, and then to Ithaca, N. Y., in 1950.

Mr. KUNZIG. What was the total period of time that you lived in Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. OWEN. From September 1945 to September of 1950.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Owen, could you give the committee, please, a brief résumé of your employment background, the main highlights of your employment, from the time that you finished your formal education?

Mr. OWEN. In 1948 I was office manager of the Progressive Citizens of America and of the Progressive Party. In doing that I interrupted my education at Reed.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where was that that you were in this manager position?

Mr. OWEN. The Progressive Party of Oregon at Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see.

Mr. OWEN. Since that time I have been in Washington.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mean——

Mr. OWEN. Washington, D. C.

Mr. KUNZIG. D. C.?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now did you have any military service, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, I was in the Air Force from September 1942 to September of 1945.

Mr. KUNZIG. And what was your rating?

Mr. OWEN. I was a technical sergeant and served in Italy.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Owen, in order that the record may be clear I note that you are sitting alone here this morning and you are not accompanied by counsel. The rules of procedure in the blue rule book published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities says in rule 7:

At every hearing, public or executive, every witness shall be accorded the privilege of having counsel of his own choosing.

Do I take it correctly that you are testifying here this morning voluntarily without counsel and that you do not desire counsel?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Owen, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. When were you a member?

Mr. OWEN. From spring of 1947 until January of 1942.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mean '52?

Mr. OWEN. '52, I'm sorry.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now will you tell the committee in some detail how you became a member of the Communist Party and where this took place?

Mr. OWEN. It took place at Portland, Oreg. I presume that I followed the course of many people who have joined, a desire to improve the world and to do it quickly. In my case I became interested about doing something about racial discrimination. I came from a strict religious background and I grew frustrated with the church because I felt that they weren't doing enough about it. I thought that the con-

cept of the brotherhood of man demanded that the churches be in the foreground to eliminate discrimination.

And so I approached Robert Canon——

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you spell that name please?

Mr. OWEN. C-a-n-o-n. The first name is "Robert".

Mr. KUNZIG. Who was Robert Canon?

Mr. OWEN. At that time he was the chairman of the Portland Chapter of the American Veterans' Committee.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where was he employed, if you know?

Mr. OWEN. I believe that he was employed at that time at Reed College. He was employed at the Veterans' Guidance Center.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now you say that you approached Robert Canon. Would you go on from there please?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. He suggested that all issues were interrelated, that you couldn't work solely at one point, and recommended that I join the American Veterans' Committee, which I did, in the summer of 1946. Later I joined the Progressive Citizens—the Young Progressives of America I believe it was called at that time—on Reed College campus in the fall of 1946.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are giving us then, I take it, steps leading up to your membership in the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you feel that these steps were integral points along the way, so to speak?

Mr. OWEN. That's right. And so in the spring of 1947 I attended a meeting at which I, along with others, were urged to join the party on the grounds——

Mr. KUNZIG. Which party?

Mr. OWEN. The Communist Party—on the grounds that it was the most effective organization to work toward these principles that we felt to be important.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now who urged you, Mr. Owen, to join the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. At the meeting, Mark Haller.

Mr. KUNZIG. Spell that please.

Mr. OWEN. M-a-r-k H-a-l-l-e-r.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did he urge you to join the party?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who else?

Mr. OWEN. Even——

Mr. KUNZIG. Excuse me, go ahead.

Mr. OWEN. I was going to point out that even though at that time I knew nothing about the Communist Party, I read none of its literature, I was urged to join because, as I said, it could implement the progressive program most effectively and I could learn later.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you say at that point that you felt experienced politically or naive in this field?

Mr. OWEN. I must have been considerably naive.

Mr. KUNZIG. Continue please, who else——

Mr. VELDE. Just a moment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Pardon me.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Owen, what were you doing at that time, that is, in the spring of 1947?

Mr. OWEN. I was attending Reed College.

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who else urged you to join the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Robert Canon and Kingsley Vanier.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who was Kingsley Vanier?

Mr. OWEN. At that time he was a student at Reed College and later quit the party, the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. And so you knew these men whom you have named so far of your own personal knowledge to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Tell us how you became a member. What took place?

Mr. OWEN. Well it grew out of this meeting that I have described.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where was that meeting held, as long as we are discussing the meeting?

Mr. OWEN. I don't recall the place but I do remember that Mark Haller, Robert Canon, Kingsley Vanier, Joan Rosenbaum—

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that please?

Mr. OWEN. J-o-a-n R-o-s-e-n-b-a-u-m. Out of that meeting Phiz Mezey, Joan Rosenbaum, and myself joined within a matter of weeks.

Mr. KUNZIG. What was that first name, Phiz Mezey I believe you said?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that please?

Mr. OWEN. I believe the first name is probably phonetic P-h-i-z, the last name M-e-z-e-y.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is that a male or female?

Mr. OWEN. That is a female.

Mr. KUNZIG. And could you identify her any further?

Mr. OWEN. She was a student at Reed as was Joan Rosenbaum at that time.

Mr. KUNZIG. Please continue, you were discussing how you joined.

Mr. OWEN. That is pretty much the story. I went in, as I say, without knowing anything about the philosophy nor the tactics of the Communist Party on the bases that I pointed out.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Owen, let me say that the committee certainly does appreciate your appearing here and giving us the information that you have relative to Communist activities in which you were engaged and in which others were engaged in this particular area.

The Committee on Un-American Activities has been in operation since 1938 and has put out considerable literature all throughout the country and has designated various organizations as front organizations in our Guide to Subversive Activities.

I have often said that it is very difficult to understand why a person would join the Communist Party after, or as late as, 1947. It is fairly easy to understand why during the war when we were allies, or so-called allies, maybe it should be called cobelligerents with Soviet Russia, there were a good many who went into the Communist Party with the idea of helping win the war.

I am just wondering if you had any knowledge from the official sources such as our committee, or the Attorney General of the United States or any of his citations, at the time that you went into the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Not at that time, no sir. Later, of course, I did, but at that time I hadn't taken, prior to joining AVC, any political activity. I grew up in a staunch Republican background and it was only shortly before—well after, in fact that I joined the AVC—I remember asking, "What was a liberal?" and "What was a conservative?" I think my ignorance there accounts for some of it.

Mr. VELDE. You stated that primarily your purpose or reason for getting into the Communist Party was the fact that you abhorred racial discrimination. Is that right?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. You felt at that time that the Communist Party was doing more to prevent racial discrimination than the Republican Party or the Democratic Party; is that right?

Mr. OWEN. I was advised of that, yes.

Mr. VELDE. And I presume that you have learned differently by this time?

(No response.)

Mr. VELDE. All right, proceed Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Owen, figuring out your age at the present time, you were then about 23 when you joined the Communist Party? That is roughly correct; is it not?

Mr. OWEN. Roughly, yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. What club of the Communist Party in this area did you join?

Mr. OWEN. The John Reed Club.

Mr. KUNZIG. John Reed Club?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you tell the committee please something about the John Reed Club; where it met, what it was and as much as you can recall.

Mr. OWEN. Basically it was a club composed of college students. Most of those students attended Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mean this particular Communist Party group was actually composed of students of college age here in this area?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did you meet?

Mr. OWEN. We met at different people's homes, including our own. Always, as far as I can recall, in homes and not on campus.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now roughly what was the membership of this group?

Mr. OWEN. It ranged from oh, approximately 15 at the time I joined to about 5 when I quit or left Oregon in late 1950.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever hold office in the John Reed Club?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, I was the chairman at one point.

Mr. KUNZIG. What took place at these meetings? What was discussed?

Mr. OWEN. We had educationals.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is an educational?

Mr. OWEN. An educational is where you discuss Communist theory, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin. And we also planned activity for particular campus activity in relation to work in the Young Progressives on campus.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is very interesting. Tell us what type of campus activity was planned.

Mr. OWEN. Well, of course, when the Wallace campaign was announced that was a primary interest of the Communist Party as well as other progressive groups and energies were devoted in distributing literature, organizing campus sentiment for his candidacy.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you suggesting that the Communists in this area were also part and parcel of the Progressive Party in this area and worked through the Progressive Party to attain their ends?

Mr. OWEN. They certainly—many were members and many held influential positions.

Mr. KUNZIG. You yourself were active in both, is that right.

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now when you were active in the Progressive Party did you tell people there that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. You kept that a secret?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is that the usual custom of the party, of the Communist Party, to keep the members secret and work through other organizations if they could?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you pay dues in this John Reed Club?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were there any assessments?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Tell us about the assessments. Why were they made and how much did they amount to at various times? I am talking, of course, about the Communist Party assessments now.

Mr. OWEN. They were quite frequently levied. There was a constant effort to raise more money. I don't remember amounts that I paid. I remember frequently paying more than the regular dues.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you or any of the other members have any idea what this money was being used for or where it went?

Mr. OWEN. We received accountings to some degree or other?

Mr. KUNZIG. From whom?

Mr. OWEN. From Mark Haller who was, as I think that I pointed out, the organizational secretary of the party for a while and later became chairman of the party.

Mr. KUNZIG. In this area you mean?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now I want to ask you, Mr. Owen, to give the committee names of the people whom you knew to be members of the John Reed Club during the period from 1947 to 1950 when you were a member. I want to caution you to be extremely careful in your identifications. I want to caution you that the committee is interested only in having the names of people whom you knew of your own personal knowledge, not hearsay, but of whom you knew of your own personal knowledge, to have been members of the Communist Party at the time that you were here from 1947 to 1950. If you have any notes on that subject, and I see that you have in front of you, please feel free to use your notes.

Mr. OWEN. Yes. Paul Abramson.

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you spell it.

Mr. OWEN. A-b-r-a-m-s-o-n.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who was Paul Abramson?

Mr. OWEN. He was a student at Reed. He lived on the campus. He was a member from 1948 until I left. I don't know what happened after that.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, will you continue please?

Mr. OWEN. Mary Jane Brewster. She was not a Reed student. She attended school someplace else but I don't remember where.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any idea where she lived?

Mr. OWEN. She lived with her parents at Portland here.

Mr. KUNZIG. You don't have any address or anything of that nature?

Mr. OWEN. No, I don't.

Mr. KUNZIG. Incidentally, in all of these names, if you know of any present whereabouts we would appreciate your telling us of the most recent address that you might have. You have named Paul Abramson and Mary Jane Brewster. Were there any others?

Mr. OWEN. Joan Christofel. C-h-r-i-s-t-o-f-e-l, or Christofer, same spelling with an "r." She was known mainly as Chris. I knew her to be a Communist from 1947 to 1949. She was a Reed student.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was she a resident here in Portland or just came here to school?

Mr. OWEN. That I don't know.

Mr. KUNZIG. You know only that she was a student at Reed College?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any present address for her?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, do you have any other names?

Mr. OWEN. David Gregg. G-r-e-g-g, and he transferred to this area from southern California.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was he a student?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, for part time, for a while.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where?

Mr. OWEN. At Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were all these people who were students roughly of student age within the normal bounds of a college student's age?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, some of them, usually an older group than you would find on a campus now because of the war.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Jan, J-a-n, and Norman Howard.

Mr. KUNZIG. Two people; Jan and Norman Howard?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, Jan the wife of Norman. Transferred from Southern California in 1947. Remained here until sometime in 1948. Norman was a student at Reed while he was here.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was Jan a student or was she just present and classed as his wife?

Mr. OWEN. Wife, and was seriously ill and I believe that that is the reason that they left this area.

Mr. KUNZIG. But you did know them both to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Both attended John Reed meetings; yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Barbara and William Earl Lewis.

Mr. KUNZIG. L-e-w-i-s?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. Bill Lewis was a student at Reed until the early part of 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was Barbara Lewis his wife?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know their present whereabouts?

Mr. OWEN. I understand by the papers they are in town.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see, but you have no personal knowledge of that fact?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you knew both of the Lewises to be members of the Communist Party when you were here?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Phiz Mezey and Joan Rosenbaum I have already indicated.

Mr. KUNZIG. They were both students?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew them both to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. That is right. They joined at approximately the same time that I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you knew these people that you are mentioning to be members because you met with them, is that correct, at meetings of this John Reed Club that we are talking about?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And those were closed meetings of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other names, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Bertha Skolnick, S-k-o-l-n-i-c-k, and Jessie Skolnick, J-e-s-s-i-e, husband and wife. Jessie was a student at Reed College. I knew him to be a member, met with him from 1949 through 1950.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew Bertha Skolnick to be a member, also?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. She attended, although not a Reed student, she attended the same meetings.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you continue?

Mr. OWEN. Mary Lou Stearns. She attended the John Reed meetings, a student at Reed. I don't know when she joined, but she was there at the time I left in 1950. Marshall Kolin, M-a-r-s-h-a-l-l K-o-l-i-n. There again I don't know when he joined, but he resigned from the party very soon after the November 1948 elections.

Mr. KUNZIG. But at that period of time, prior to that, you did know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. Dave Lapham, L-a-p-h-a-m, who also quit the party in 1949.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was he a student?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. When you say "quit the party" you know of your own personal knowledge that this Dave Lapham left the party?

Mr. OWEN. That plus the fact that he attended no more meetings of the John Reed Club.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Owen, was the John Reed Club of the Communist Party organized at the time you first enrolled at Reed College?

Mr. OWEN. I believe it was organized long before, sir.

Mr. VELDE. Do you know approximately how long it had been on the campus?

Mr. OWEN. No; I don't.

Mr. VELDE. Was there a Labor Youth League on the campus at the time you were there?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. The Communists probably didn't need the Labor Youth League since they had the Communist membership, itself.

Mr. VELDE. I see. The Labor Youth League is a successor to the American Youth for Democracy which in turn was a successor to the Young Communist League, so I suppose that your activities as a member of the Reed Club of the Communist Party there would be similar to the activities of the Labor Youth League on the various campuses in the country. Have you heard of the Labor Youth League?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; I have. In fact I think there was some discussion about having such a group, but felt that it would gain no support.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now are there any other members of the John Reed Club? You mentioned last Dave Lapham.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. and Mrs. John MacKenzie, M-a-c-K-e-n-z-i-e-, who joined the party in the fall of 1947. John MacKenzie was expelled from the party some time in 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know why?

Mr. OWEN. Because of statements made against the chairman, Mark Haller, to people outside of the party. This was considered antileadership.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you continue, please?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Vanier, V-a-n-i-e-r. Kingsley, his first name, quit the party in writing to me in 1948. His wife had been a member for a very short time before that.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is his wife's name?

Mr. OWEN. Barbara. She was formerly Barbara Jackson.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see.

Mr. OWEN. Lew Welch.

Mr. KUNZIG. Just before we get to that can you give me any further identification on the Vaniers? I knew you mentioned them this morning.

Mr. OWEN. I believe they left town, in fact they had left before I went to Ithaca.

Mr. KUNZIG. I want to be sure the record is clear. Did you say that he was a student?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. At Reed College?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was she, also?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, for a short time.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Any other members of the John Reed Club?

Mr. OWEN. Lew Welch, W-e-l-c-h, who was in the party a very short time. I can't give you dates on that.

Mr. KUNZIG. But it was during the time that you were here?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is there any further identification that you can give us of Lew Welch?

Mr. OWEN. Other than the fact that he was a student at Reed, no.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is that a man or woman?

Mr. OWEN. A man.

Mr. KUNZIG. A man?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Owen, is that the sum total of the names that you can recall of people who were members of the John Reed Club?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. As you testified earlier it is pretty clearly a list of very definitely college students, is it not?

Mr. OWEN. Except for the exceptions I have noted, the wives of students and the one other exception, Mary Jane Brewster, who is now at Reed, it was basically a Reed group.

Mr. KUNZIG. I would appreciate it if you would give us the benefit of your knowledge, Mr. Owen, in connection with the Progressive Party activity. We have touched upon it briefly earlier this morning. Would you tell us about the work, your work with the Students for Wallace and so forth?

Mr. OWEN. Before leaving the campus in 1948, I believe it was in December of 1947, I became chairman of Students for Wallace, and as I recall our principal effort was a petition campaign urging Wallace to run. This was prior to his announcing his candidacy. Since I shortly thereafter became office manager for Progressive Citizens of America, and then subsequently for the Progressive Party of America, little became of Students for Wallace in this part of the country.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who hired you as office manager?

Mr. OWEN. Thomas G. Moore, who was executive secretary of Progressive Citizens of America.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did he have any other employment here in this area?

Mr. OWEN. At that time that was his sole employment, as far as I know.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know of any other employment that he has had at any later time?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you know Thomas Moore to be a member of the Communist Party, also?

Mr. OWEN. Not at that time. I learned later that he was.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you learn later of your own personal knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now did you at any time enter into any political activity yourself on your own behalf?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. I was both a Democratic and Progressive Party nominee for the State legislature.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you get in?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. How did that come about? Tell us how you became a nominee and who decided that sort of thing?

Mr. OWEN. It was decided in a meeting of the legislative commission of the Communist Party of Oregon. At that time, at that meeting it

was decided that a slate of Roosevelt Democrats should run and also that I should be on that ticket.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mean the Communist Party picked a Roosevelt Democrat front slate to cover its activities?

Mr. OWEN. Well, they certainly selected, decided on the fact that there should be a slate running in the Democratic and Progressive—this was particularly in the Democratic primaries in its original conception, and then, of course, later the same candidates were supported and nominated by the Progressive Party.

Mr. VELDE. Do I understand that you were defeated in the primary, then?

Mr. OWEN. Not in the primary but in the general election.

Mr. VELDE. The general election. You won the nomination in the primary.

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. What year was that?

Mr. OWEN. That was in 1948.

Mr. FRAZIER. And you were selected to run by the Communist legislative committee?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. FRAZIER. And were defeated.

Mr. VELDE. Before recessing for 10 minutes, I would like to read a couple of letters that I have received, from unions in this area, into the record. The first letter is from William Benz, agent for the Portland branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

MY DEAR MR. VELDE: I have been instructed by the membership of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to make you and your committee aware of our stand against communism, the followers of the Communist Party and their agents and hirelings. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, its officials and membership have been leading the fight against the Communist movement in labor on the Pacific Coast for the past 19 years, and it is our objective to put out of business every Communist and his hireling, not only in labor but in industry as well. You and your committee can rest assured that you will get 100 percent support and cooperation from this union at any time you may need it. Enclosed are two issues of our official publication, the West Coast Sailor, showing our most recent efforts in combating this vicious enemy from within. The articles of interest to you are marked.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BENZ.

We appreciate that letter from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The committee has learned through hearings in San Francisco and elsewhere throughout the country that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific have been making great strides in preventing any infiltration of the Communist Party within its ranks.

The next letter is from Mr. H. A. Robinson, port agent for the Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L.

MY DEAR MR. VELDE: At the regular meeting of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L., held June 15, 1954, at 7 p. m. the membership went on record by unanimous vote to support the action of you and your committee in the coming investigation of Communist activities in the Portland area. The Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L., a new organization is the result of a revolt by the membership against the Communist rule of the defunct National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. You may depend upon 100 percent support from the Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L., to eliminate communism on all fronts.

I am sure that the same remarks I made with reference to Sailors' Union of the Pacific is true of the Marine Cooks and Stewards as well.

I did not mention in my opening remarks that the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates under standard rules of procedure. The rules are the best we know how to make, which will aid us to get the information we desire which the Congress wants, and still protect the rights of each and every witness who appears before us and the rights of the public, generally.

With that we will be in recess for 10 minutes.

(Ten minute recess.)

Mr. VELDE. The hearing will be in order, please. I want to make a remark concerning this investigation and hearing. It may appear sometimes that we are making a particular investigation into education or into some particular college. I want the record to show that the committee has always investigated subversion wherever it might be found, and it has never gone into the investigation of any particular university or college or any particular school or any particular branch or phase of our American institutions. We have a duty imposed upon us by the United States House of Representatives to investigate subversive activities and to report to the Congress for remedial legislation.

Furthermore we are not interested in the hiring or firing of anyone in their particular capacities. That is a matter we would leave wholly up to the proper authorities to handle. We do, however, make these hearings public so that we might get the information for our own use and for the use of the Congress as well as to inform the general public concerning the nature of Communist subversive influence operating in any particular area.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Owen, I'd like to turn now to any other identifications of people whom you knew to be members of the Communist Party, not necessarily members of the John Reed Club. You've already given us the names of those whom you recall to have been members of the John Reed Club. Would you let us know the names of other individuals who were Communist Party functionaries or on the Communist Party Central Committee of Oregon or whatever committee or group you knew them to be on.

Mr. OWEN. I knew Jack Dyhr, D-y-h-r, to be a member of the Communist Party Central Committee of Oregon due to the fact that from 1949 to September of 1950 I was also on that committee.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was this when you were still a student?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. So you, a student at Reed College, were also actually at the same time a member of the Communist Party Central Committee for the State of Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. What were the functions of this Communist Party Central Committee for Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. It was the guiding body of the party, between Communist Party conventions.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did it bring down the directives from above and issue them down below and that sort of thing?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did they get the Communist line from? Who told them?

Mr. OWEN. The party, of course, was sensitive and responded to the material published in the Communist press; The Daily Worker and the magazine Political Affairs. Most of the policy determined nationally appeared in those publications, and in addition, I presume, the material came in more direct fashion as well, although I don't recall instances where it did.

Mr. KUNZIG. If you recall—what position did Jack Dyhr have on the central committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. A member.

Mr. KUNZIG. Just a member?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. As you were?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you give us any further identification in the way of residence or employment that you know?

Mr. OWEN. I don't know either where his employment, his place of employment, nor his residence.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is he a resident of this area?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, he is a resident, or was a resident, of Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. When you knew him?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are there any other members?

Mr. OWEN. Kenneth Fitzgerald, a member of the Communist Party central committee, also a member of the legislative committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is the legislative committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. It was active principally prior to the election, well during the election of 1948. I don't recall it meeting since that time. In other words, from the election of 1948 to September of 1950.

Mr. KUNZIG. What happened between '50 and '54 in this area you, of course, have no knowledge of?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further address or identification that you can give us to tie down Kenneth Fitzgerald?

Mr. OWEN. Only Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. Only Portland?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. You knew him as a member of the Communist Party at the time that you left Portland, is that correct, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. And an active member at that time I presume?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other members?

Mr. OWEN. Mark Haller.

Mr. KUNZIG. What was his position?

Mr. OWEN. He was at first organizational secretary.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mean by "first," you mean by that 1947 or so when you were first active?

Mr. OWEN. That is right. And later became chairman of the Communist Party in the State.

Mr. KUNZIG. That means he was chairman of the central committee too, I presume?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And in that capacity was, so to speak, your boss I presume.

Mr. OWEN. So to speak.

Mr. KUNZIG. In the party?

(No response.)

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Sam Markson, M-a-r-k-s-o-n, a member of the same central committee and a resident of Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know his employment?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Sam Markson, and the only identification that you can give us is that you knew that he was a resident of Portland?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was he a member of the party still in 1950 when you left to go to Cornell?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Morton Neumann, N-e-u-m-a-n-n, became organizational secretary of the party after Mark Haller became the chairman.

Mr. KUNZIG. It might be interesting to note, Mr. Chairman, for the record that the committee has information and investigation has shown that Morton Neumann has gone underground for the Communist Party. We were unable to locate him anywhere in this area and the evidence is that he is one of those who have gone underground, as Barbara Hartle testified to, as she testified to so much in detail in Seattle a day or two ago. Are there any others?

Mr. OWEN. Herbert Simpson, also a member of the central committee, a resident of Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. How old a man was Herbert Simpson, to the best of your memory?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, approximately 30.

Mr. KUNZIG. At that time?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. You don't have any further identification on him?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Frank Patterson, P-a-t-t-e-r-s-o-n. He was a member of the central committee.

Mr. KUNZIG. Of the State of Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. And he also held the position of secretary of the Progressive Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Illustrating again the tieup between the Communist Party and the Progressive Party.

Mr. OWEN. He was expelled in 1949, I believe, under charges——

Mr. KUNZIG. From what party?

Mr. OWEN. From the Communist Party—under charges that he was an F. B. I. agent.

Mr. KUNZIG. Charges, that is, from the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Let the record show, Mr. Chairman, that the investigation has shown that that was not correct. The Communist Party was,

shall we say, in error. Do you have any further identification? Do you know the employment of Frank Patterson?

Mr. OWEN. I understood that he worked for a railroad in some capacity, which I don't know, for a time after he no longer was secretary. This was on a full-time basis of the Progressive Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Any other names of those whom you knew to be members of the Communist Party when you were a member?

Mr. OWEN. Earl Payne.

Mr. KUNZIG. P-a-y-n-e?

Mr. OWEN. P-a-y-n-e, yes, who was chairman of the party here, Communist Party, until he, too, was expelled. The charges against him were gambling with Communist Party funds.

Mr. KUNZIG. How does his position compare with Mark Haller whom you also said was chairman? Did the one succeed the other?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Haller succeeded Payne?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further identification of Payne, his employment or his residence?

Mr. OWEN. Not first hand. All I know is what the papers had and moving to California.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other names, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Valerie Taylor. V-a-l-e-r-i-e T-a-y-l-o-r, who is a resident of southern Oregon in the Coos Bay area. I knew her as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. In Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think the record should also show, Mr. Chairman, that exactly as I spoke of Morton Newman so also has Mark Haller has gone underground for the Communist Party. All efforts to find Mark Haller have been unavailing, and our evidence is that he has gone underground for the Communist Party. Now Mr. Owen—

Mr. VELDE. We have received evidence or testimony under oath to that effect, is that correct?

Mr. KUNZIG. Investigation under oath has shown that, sir.

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Owen, I want briefly to cover the period of time that you went to Cornell University. Would you give us very briefly the evidence that you can about Communist activity when you were at Cornell from the summer of 1950 until January of 1952? Of course, Ithaca in New York.

Mr. OWEN. Yes. We actually didn't become active in the Communist Party there until the spring of 1951, until we left the party January 1952.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note you say "we." Since we already have had testimony and some has been released here in this area of your wife, I take it you mean your wife, and was she also a member of the Communist Party with you?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. She is also no longer a member?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you continue, please, about Ithaca, N. Y., and Cornell University?

Mr. OWEN. While there we belonged to a small group actually composed of only two families, my wife, myself, and Barbara and Leonard Marzak, M-a-r-z-a-k.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know his present employment? You said you met him, of course, there at Cornell. Do you know his present place of employment?

Mr. OWEN. I understand he is teaching at Reed College now.

Mr. KUNZIG. That would be Leonard Marzak?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew Barbara and Leonard Marsak to be members of the Communist Party when you were at Cornell?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. How long a period of time did you meet them as members of the party?

Mr. OWEN. Approximately 7 months.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now are there any other names of people that you can recall who were members with you at Cornell?

Mr. OWEN. John Marqusee.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is M-a-r-q-u-s-e-e?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. He has already testified before this committee, Mr. Chairman, and cooperated with the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Ross Richardson.

Mr. KUNZIG. He was a former FBI undercover agent, Mr. Chairman, who has also testified during the recent Albany hearings of this committee.

Mr. OWEN. David and Leila Brownstone. B-r-o-w-n-s-t-o-n-e.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who were they, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. David was a student at Cornell Law School, then left school and his whereabouts I don't know.

Mr. KUNZIG. It might be noted for the record, Mr. Chairman, that the testimony now being given by the witness was corroborated in every detail by Mr. Marqusee and Mr. Richardson in their recent testimony before this committee.

Mr. OWEN. Connie Mitchell, an undergraduate student.

Mr. KUNZIG. At Cornell?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further identification of Connie Mitchell? This was in 1951 and 1952?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know where she lived or where she came from?

Mr. OWEN. She lived in the area of Ithaca, just out of town away.

Mr. VELDE. What was that last name again? Would you spell it?

Mr. OWEN. Mitchell. M-i-t-c-h-e-l-l.

Mr. KUNZIG. The first name is Connie, is that right?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Owen. I think the record should show correctly that you have cooperated recently with another Federal governmental agency. Is that correct?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. And so has your wife?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I would like to ask you before concluding the testimony here this morning to search your mind and memory and make

sure that you have given us the names of all those whom you knew to be members of the Communist Party. You've talked about the John Reed Club, you've talked about the Communist Party Central Committee of the State of Oregon of which you were a member for a period of time. Are there any other people whom you met as Communist Party members who may not have been, let's say, in those various groups you have already talked about?

MR. OWEN. I attended a functionaries' meeting of those who were officials of various clubs at the home of Dirk DeJonge. D-i-r-k D-e-J-o-n-g-e.

MR. KUNZIG. What are Communist Party functionaries, Mr. Owen?

MR. OWEN. They consist of the chairman, treasurer, secretaries of the individual clubs.

MR. KUNZIG. Of the Communist Party?

MR. OWEN. Yes.

MR. KUNZIG. Are there any others? Can you identify, before I go further, this Mr. DeJonge, his residence, home or anything of that nature?

MR. OWEN. His home is located in southeast Portland or was at that time.

MR. KUNZIG. This was again between 1947 and 1950?

MR. OWEN. Yes. Spencer Gill. S-p-e-n-c-e-r G-i-l-l.

MR. KUNZIG. You knew him to be a member of the Communist Party?

MR. OWEN. Yes. He conducted these educationals I spoke of at the John Reed Club around the time that I first joined.

MR. KUNZIG. How old a man was Spencer Gill?

MR. OWEN. Again, approximately 30 or so.

MR. KUNZIG. At that time?

MR. OWEN. Yes.

MR. KUNZIG. Do you know his residence or occupation?

MR. OWEN. No, only that he was in Portland.

MR. KUNZIG. Any others?

MR. OWEN. Wyman Logan. W-y-m-a-n L-o-g-a-n. He ran for a time the bookstore that was located in the Communist Party headquarters and attended a central committee meeting at one time with samples of literature.

MR. KUNZIG. Tell us the function of the—which we find in almost every city, that has Communist activity—what is the function of the Communist Party bookstore?

MR. OWEN. Well, that is the central point of the literature which, of course, all members are encouraged to read. It is their books, pamphlets, et cetera, that are available at nearly every meeting, at every club meeting that I ever attended.

MR. KUNZIG. The Communist Party bookshops, I take it, are from your personal knowledge run by the Communist Party and Communists?

MR. OWEN. Certainly in this case I would say "Yes." The fact that he attended the central committee meeting would certainly indicate that.

MR. KUNZIG. I think we should show to be completely fair for the record, Mr. Chairman, that of course, this does not mean that those who may purchase books at the Communist Party bookstores are,

themselves, members of the Communist Party. Are there any other names of people whom you met with here, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. Tom Moore. Thomas G. Moore.

Mr. KUNZIG. You mentioned Thomas G. Moore a little earlier this morning; is that correct?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further identification as to business or home or anything of that nature?

Mr. OWEN. Well, he was, as I pointed out, the executive secretary of the Progressive Party. I attended a Communist Party legislative committee meeting which he also attended.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Mrs. Don Wollam. W-o-l-l-a-m. I attended a meeting in her home which she also attended.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any others?

Mr. OWEN. Michael Loring. L-o-r-i-n-g.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you go into identification, please?

Mr. OWEN (continuing). Who resided in southeast Portland, was a singer, went with the Wallace tour; I believe also conducted the singing at the Progressive Party nominating convention in Philadelphia.

Mr. KUNZIG. You knew him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other names of people whom you knew to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Owen, in conclusion I would like to ask you if you would tell the committee in some detail, that is, as graphically as you can, your reasons for leaving the Communist Party only very recently.

Mr. OWEN. The reasons, firstly, I would say are the reverse of the reasons I joined. I became more and more convinced that the Communist Party was not effectively working for the ideals and the principles which led me to join. In fact, to the contrary I felt the party, the Communist Party, to be destructive in that in every activity the emphasis was always on putting the party forward, how many were recruited, not what was accomplished and no emphasis on what was accomplished.

Secondly, I also became more and more dissatisfied with the way the party operated; the expulsion of Frank Patterson indicated a degree of ruthlessness. I felt that there was no evidence for the charges against him, and particularly this was further emphasized when I went to the east coast.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you suggesting that the Communist Party did not practice the democracy that it preaches?

Mr. OWEN. Precisely. And at Cornell I was under constant criticism for being a weak Communist.

I began also to become more critical myself of the other policies. Also there was just the desire to lead a normal life. I became completely weary of the endless activity, ringing doorbells, what have

you, and also of the isolation, the growing isolation that membership in the Communist Party meant.

Mr. VELDE. The Communist Party took up quite a bit of your life, I suppose?

Mr. OWEN. It seems at times practically all of it. The meetings night after night and while going to school posed quite a problem and perpetual conflict between trying to do a good job at school and doing this work which you felt had to be done.

Mr. VELDE. We found that experience of yours paralleled throughout the country. It seems the Communist Party is very demanding of its members through direction from the Soviet Union right on down through national headquarters of the Communist Party, that most of those former Communists who have testified before our committee have stated that they were constantly on the go with some kind of meeting or other, doing something for the good of the Communist Party. It is much more demanding of you as a Communist, I suppose, than being in public life as my colleague, Mr. Frazier, and I are.

Mr. OWEN. This, also, I think helps to delay the process of going out. You're so busy, you're so active that you don't have time to stop and think. What you do read is in justification of your own day-to-day activity of political agitation.

Mr. KUNZIG. Anything further you wish to say about reasons for leaving the party?

Mr. OWEN. I think that pretty well covers it.

Mr. KUNZIG. I certainly wish to thank you for your testimony. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier, do you have some questions of this witness?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, I may have 1 or 2 questions. I understood you to say, Mr. Owen, that you became a member of the central Communist committee of the State of Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. And you were so active that you were elected to that or appointed to it within a period of 2 or 3 years?

Mr. OWEN. That is right. In fact I was selected actually in violation of the constitution of the party which I believe reads that you have to be a member for 2 years. Well, it was just a little short of that, about a month or so.

Mr. FRAZIER. Was that because of your particular activity in the party or because you were in that educational group?

Mr. OWEN. I think it all tied in to the fact that what I had done plus the fact that in those days I was eager. I worked hard.

Mr. FRAZIER. I was interested in your statement that you became a member of the Communist Party because of your thought that the Communist Party might contribute to doing away with racial discrimination. Is that right?

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. FRAZIER. And you found that that was not correct?

Mr. OWEN. That is right. I feel that much more has been accomplished from just the recent Supreme Court decisions, the quiet work of people, organizations, without fanfare, without the tremendous publicity which always accompanies a Communist Party approach to a problem. These other things contribute much more to the elimination of discrimination.

Mr. FRAZIER. Had you made a study of that problem?

Mr. OWEN. No, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. You were born here in Portland were you, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. No, sir; I was born in Ceres, Calif., sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. Where?

Mr. OWEN. Ceres, Calif., sir, in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. FRAZIER. And when did you move to Portland?

Mr. OWEN. I came to Portland in 1945 but I left California in 1942 to go into the service.

Mr. FRAZIER. Is the Negro population of Portland very large?

Mr. OWEN. Well——

Mr. FRAZIER. I am thinking now of in proportion to the white population. Isn't it rather small?

Mr. OWEN. Comparatively small; yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. About 1 to every 50? A hundred?

Mr. OWEN. I presume so.

Mr. FRAZIER. Even more than that?

Mr. OWEN. No; I doubt that.

Mr. FRAZIER. I mean, you don't have a large Negro population?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. FRAZIER. Very small compared with other parts of the country? You never lived in the South did you?

Mr. OWEN. Not at that time; no.

Mr. FRAZIER. I understood you to say something about Virginia at one time.

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. Did you live in Virginia, or were you stationed there during the war?

Mr. OWEN. No; I live in Virginia now.

Mr. FRAZIER. You live in the State of Virginia now?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. FRAZIER. But you had not lived down there at the time that you joined the Communist Party in an effort to try to, or believing that that party was trying to, do something to abolish discrimination?

Mr. OWEN. That is right. I might point out, though, that even though there has been a relatively small Negro population there has been activity here; civil rights ordinance committees, and that type of thing. I mean the Negro population was large enough to be a problem in terms of right to jobs, right to eat in restaurants, and so forth.

Mr. FRAZIER. I was just interested in that because I didn't think you really had a very serious problem out in this section.

Now I was interested further in the fact that you say that you were nominated to run for the legislature. I suppose from this country?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. You were nominated by the Communist legislative committee back in 1948; is that right?

Mr. OWEN. The slate was selected by the committee, yes, and then we filed for the primary of 1948.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now that legislative committee was also supporting Wallace at that time wasn't it?

Mr. OWEN. The same people——

Mr. FRAZIER. The fall of 1948, that's the election wasn't it?

Mr. OWEN. That's right.

Mr. FRAZIER. That's when you elect the members of the legislature.

Mr. OWEN. That's right. The program was developed using local issues but it was essentially the same type of program and many of us, of course, were for Wallace, probably all.

Mr. FRAZIER. Were there quite a number of other gentlemen selected to run on the—by the legislative, Communist legislative committee at that time for the legislature?

Mr. OWEN. Pardon?

Mr. FRAZIER. Were there a number of others or were you the only one they selected?

Mr. OWEN. There were a number; yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. Do you remember how many?

Mr. OWEN. No, I don't remember how many.

Mr. FRAZIER. All of them were defeated by about 20,000, 25,000 majorities weren't they?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, in the general election.

Mr. FRAZIER. That's all.

Mr. VELDE. I have no questions, Mr. Owen, but I do wish to make a statement relative to your testimony. I congratulate you, first of all, on getting out of the Communist Party before it is too late. Secondly, on the very fine style in which you have presented your testimony here. There can be little doubt because of the investigation which we have made of your testimony prior to this session that you are telling the truth in every regard. As our counsel has stated, the testimony of Mr. Owen has been corroborated by other witnesses whom Mr. Kunzig mentioned.

Mr. Owen, I feel, and personally I feel and am satisfied that other members of the committee will feel, too, that you have rendered your country a great patriotic service in exposing the Communist apparatus as it operated in this particular area as to what you knew about it. You have given this committee some very valuable information upon which we can base legislation to meet the problem.

I would say that we have found a good many people have gotten into the Communist Party unselfishly with a desire to serve society and have been disillusionized just like you were. They found, for instance, that instead of the Communist Party helping the Negro and preventing discrimination that actually they used the Negro to gain their own selfish ends, which is the overthrow of our form of government by force and violence.

Again I say, the committee is deeply appreciative of the information that you have given. You are now discharged and dismissed with the committee's thanks.

The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the hearing was recessed to 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met at 2:10 p. m. pursuant to recess, Representatives Harold H. Velde (chairman), and James B. Frazier, Jr., being present.)

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order, please. Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes; Jack Dyhr.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DYHR. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. DYHR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY,
THEODORE S. BLOOM**

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you give your full name, please?

Mr. DYHR. John M. Dyhr.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are accompanied by counsel. Would counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. BLOOM. Theodore S. Bloom, 1123 Southwest Fifth Avenue.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you repeat that last name?

Mr. BLOOM. B-l-o-o-m.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did the reporter get the address?

The REPORTER. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Dyhr, would you please give your present residence?

Mr. DYHR. Mr. Chairman, I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. What was that question again? I'm sorry I didn't hear it.

Mr. KUNZIG. For his present residence, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. That is a matter of information which this committee should have, and is entitled to have in doing its work as directed by the Congress of the United States. Therefore, you are directed to answer that question, Mr. Witness.

Mr. DYHR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to consult my counsel.

Mr. VELDE. You may have the privilege of conferring with your counsel.

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. Upon advice of counsel I assume that the committee has my address.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is not the question, Mr. Chairman. He has no right to assume anything. We are asking, to get the record straight, what his address is. We wish to hear it from himself.

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, Mr. Chairman, that is a clear declination. And now I wish to ask you, so that the record may be straight, if you live at 7204 North Wilbur, Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. DYHR. I wish to consult counsel, please.

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that the witness be ordered to answer the question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer that question, Mr. Witness.

Mr. DYHR. Mr. Chairman, I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, just because of a desire to be completely fair to this witness and because he may well be subjecting himself to a contempt citation at this time, I would like to call his attention to the fact that there have been contempt citations issued for this exact point, and that recently in St. Louis for a very similar point a person was put immediately in jail by a district judge out of a hearing which arose from a grand jury proceedings. It went to the Supreme Court of the United States and he stayed there.

Do you still wish to answer the question? I would like to ask you again: Do you live at 7204 North Wilbur in Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. DYHR. May I consult counsel, please?

Mr. KUNZIG. I suggest that you do.

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. Upon the advice of counsel, I decline upon the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where are you presently employed, Mr. Dyhr?

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. I respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. That, too, is another bit of information to which this committee is entitled under the laws under which we operate and, therefore, you are directed to answer the question.

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. Upon the advice of counsel I decline to answer that question upon the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. Are you in the frame of mind now where you intend to refuse to answer any question that this committee might ask of you on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. DYHR. May I consult counsel?

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. Mr. Chairman, may I say I would say not necessarily so.

Mr. KUNZIG. May I continue, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. VELDE. All right, proceed, see if he will answer you.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, as you were identified this morning by the witness under oath?

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the 1st, the 5th, the 9th, the 10th and the 14th amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you sure that you've cited all the amendments that you've desired to?

Mr. DYHR. At the moment, yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth and the first amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now isn't it a fact that you were a member of the executive committee—I will change that. Mr. Chairman, evidence shows that this man has been a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party, has been active in the Communist Party for many years, and is even today, in 1954, a member of the Oregon State Committee of the Communist Party.

Are you today a member of the Oregon State Committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that question on the grounds of the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. DYHR. May I consult counsel?

(Witness consults with counsel.)

Mr. DYHR. Will you repeat the question again please?

Mr. KUNZIG. To the best of my knowledge it was: Were you ever in the Armed Forces of the United States of America?

Mr. DYHR. No sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. You were not?

Mr. DYHR. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member in your younger years of the Young Communist League?

Mr. DYHR. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Witness, we called you here with the idea in mind that you might possibly give us some information which would be of benefit to the committee in making recommendations to Congress for remedial legislation to meet the problem of Communist subversion.

It is very disappointing to us and should be a disappointment to all within the sound of my voice that you do refuse to give your Government of which you are a citizen the benefit of any information which you might have concerning subversive elements.

The witness is dismissed and will you call your next witness, please, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Barbara Hartle.

Mr. VELDE (addressing Mr. Dyhr). You may sign your voucher here at the desk.

Mr. DYHR. Am I to understand that I am discharged now?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are discharged from your subpoena.

Mr. DYHR. Thank you.

Mr. VELDE. Will you stand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee, do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. HARTLE. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name please?

TESTIMONY OF BARBARA HARTLE, ACCOMPANIED BY SPECIAL UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL DOROTHEA HALL

Mrs. HARTLE. Barbara Hartle, B-a-r-b-a-r-a H-a-r-t-l-e.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I note that you have no attorney present. You understand that by the rules of this committee, of course, you are entitled to be advised by counsel at all times during the course of the hearing. It is my understanding that you do not wish to have an attorney to advise you?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, that is correct, I wish no attorney.

Mr. KUNZIG. Let the record show that the deputy United States marshal is accompanying Mrs. Hartle and that she is in the custody of the United States marshal.

Mr. VELDE. Would you pull the microphone just a little closer to you Mrs. Hartle, please, so that we might be able to hear you?

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, am I correct in saying that you are recently convicted in the Smith Act trial in Seattle, and that you are presently beginning the serving of your sentence?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you appeal that sentence, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. I did appeal it and abandoned my appeal.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. And you have just been testifying, so that the record may be straight, before this committee in Seattle, Wash., for the last several days?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. As a matter of fact, you testified there this morning. Is that correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And have just flown down here just now?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, would you tell the committee a bit of your background briefly, in summary, and how you became a member of the Communist Party, briefly your education, employment, and so forth?

Mrs. HARTLE. I was reared on a farm in eastern Washington. I was graduated from high school in Grants Pass, Oreg. I was graduated from Washington State College in 1929. After that I went to work in Spokane for a weekly women's newspaper called the Spokane Woman for a few months. And after that I went to work in 1929 in the Crescent Department Store in the advertising department. I worked there about 4 years, was laid off in the reduction of force in 1933.

After that I borrowed a few hundred dollars and started a circulating library in the Palace Department Store which moved shortly after I started it to the Peyton Building, and I had that circulating library and gift shop for about 4 years to 1937.

It was in late 1933 that I joined the Communist Party. The way that I came to join the Communist Party was rather a roundabout way. I had wanted to be a writer. That is what I had studied in school, majored in english and journalism, to be a writer and I had read in a small writers' pamphlet that if you want to write great books, important books, that you want to read all sides of a subject, and one of the sides of one of the subjects was to read Karl Marx's Kapital, volume I. I found that quite difficult to read and so I studied it during most of a winter trying to answer the arguments, but having not been fortified with any political economy in school I became convinced that Karl Marx had a very good analysis of some of the difficulties that people were then experiencing during the depression, and since Karl Marx talks about the Socialist Party in Kapital, volume I, I thought that, "Well, I must join the Socialist Party." I felt that I didn't really want to join it very badly but I thought that if this was also correct that I should do it, that it was the right thing to do.

And so I did join the Socialist Party in Spokane about 1932.

Mr. VELDE. That was more or less of your own wishes and desires? You were not controlled by any other person in that feeling, is that correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. That was my own idea upon reading volume I and studying really volume I of Kapital.

Mr. VELDE. I believe that you had obtained some scholastic honors when you were in college, is that not true Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. At college I was graduated with the term "high honors" and I was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Washington State College.

I joined the Socialist Party and went to a few meetings. I do not recollect exactly how I got in contact with the Communists. I do know that the Communists were then very active among the Socialists and were recruiting out of the Socialist Party into the Communist Party. Since I can't remember looking up the Communist Party, I am certain that they must have looked me up.

I also remember though, from my past reading, of having some doubts about Soviet Russia. I had read about the prison camps in Siberia, some other things, and I am sure that the Communists heard me question about these things and decided that I had to have some doubts resolved about Russia. And so instead of recruiting me immediately into the Communist Party they invited me to become a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union, which was a front, a Communist-front organization in Spokane at that time.

After being in that organization for about a year and being told of the very fine system that they had in Soviet Russia where there would be practically a heaven on earth, and feeling that that must be a wonderful thing, it was then possible for the Communists to recruit me.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think that the record should show at this time, Mr. Chairman, that the Friends of the Soviet Union, a predecessor of the American Council on Soviet Relations, was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1947, by this committee as early as 1940, and by other committees, especially in California and Massachusetts as a Communist front.

Would you continue please Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. In 1933, late 1933 then, I joined the Communist Party. I did not do this completely of my own volition. I had been around the Communists. They had given me lots of literature and one day the section organizer of the Communist Party came up to my bookstore while I was still in the Palace Department Store and he said, "Well, Barbara, we've known you for a long time. You know what the right thing is to do. We have had a meeting and discussed it and we have decided that if you're going to join the Communist Party you will have to join it now."

I didn't stop to consider then that there was any unusual pressure in that, but I felt that, "Well, if it is the right thing to do that I shouldn't hang back from doing it." And so I did join and I have been a member of the Communist Party from then until at a later time when I quit the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you quit it very recently, did you not?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I really quit the Communist Party on March 12 of this year when I went to the FBI, although I thought that I had quit it at the beginning of 1952 when I broke contact in the underground.

Mr. KUNZIG. You did go through the entire trial, did you not, without publicly breaking in any way from the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I would like to—just before I ask you the next field I wish to turn to—would you tell us very briefly a few of the main positions that you have held in the Communist Party over the years?

Mrs. HARTLE. In Spokane, Wash., I was first a branch secretary in unit 4. That was the first neighborhood unit of the Communist Party in Spokane, Wash.

Later I became what was then known as agit-prop director, agitational propaganda director. Now the Communist Party uses the term "education director."

Mr. KUNZIG. That is a-g-i-t dash p-r-o-p, is that right?

Mrs. HARTLE. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Agit-prop?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. I had other positions as branch chairman and other jobs, but one of the main next jobs that I had was organizational secretary of the Spokane section. After a leave of absence for about a year while I was in Montana upon my return in about 1941 I became the organizer, the full time organizer, of the Communist Party in Spokane. A few months later Idaho was added to my territory and I was the organizer of the Inland Empire Council of the Communist Party which included Spokane and environs, eastern Washington and Idaho, the State of Idaho.

In about 1942, in June of 1942, I was assigned to come to Seattle as full-time district worker. I did come to Seattle and I became secretary of the King County, that is the Seattle county, of the Communist Party for about a year. I was the chairman of the King County Communist Party for about 3 years. I was educational director of the Northwest district for about a year and a half on two separate occasions. I was the Northwest district executive secretary for about a year and a half.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I would like to turn to a specific subject, if I may, and ask you whether it is correct to say that the Communist Party is an international conspiracy, and then ask you to give us the benefit of your knowledge from your intimate connection with the Communist Party on that general subject; the international conspiracy aspect of the party.

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, it is correct to say that the Communist Party is an international conspiracy. Marxism-Leninism, the theory on which the Communist Party of the U. S. A. bases itself, is recognized by all Communist Parties of all countries as their basic theory, and this, of course, includes the Soviet Party of Soviet Russia. The international character of communism was organizationally expressed in the Third International, the Third Comintern, which was formed in 1919 under the leadership of V. I. Lenin.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. became a part of this International in 1928 or 1929 and stayed in it until 1940. The Communist Party of this country disaffiliated in 1940 from the Comintern and stated its reason for doing so as being the Voorhis Act.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that act please?

Mrs. HARTLE. V-o-o-r-h-i-s. The International itself was dissolved during World War II. The reasons given in the Communist Party were that a new world situation had been reached, that the respective Communist Parties were now able to stand on their own feet without such formal organizational ties, and that in any event the International couldn't function during wartime. It was also said that dis-

solution would be a contribution to the war for national liberation, which is a name that Stalin gave World War II after the Soviet Union was attacked by Hitler.

The formation of the Cominform after the war was presented in the Communist Party as not being another Communist International but as being an information bureau for exchange of opinions. This Communist information bureau was composed of the parties of nine countries and did not include the Communist Party of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did I understand you to say that the Cominform was a successor to the Comintern?

Mrs. HARTLE. I say that the Communist Party said that it was not another Communist Party International.

Mr. KUNZIG. That's words of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; that is what the Communist Party said. The impression was given that this setup did not have the authority of the CI, but that it was a loose fraternal type of relation. That is the way that it was presented within the Communist Party while I was a leader in the Communist Party.

In these various maneuvers, including the C. P.'s U. S. A. disaffiliation, and including the dissolution of the Comintern, there was never a word or a hint that the national parties should ever find themselves at odds on principle. Marxism-Leninism continued to be the guiding theory of all of them and was recognized by all of them.

Different attitudes of the National Communist Party toward a problem were possible but this would be a matter of tactics only.

The heavy exchange of literature between the Communist Parties, with much emphasis on literature from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and from the Government of the U. S. S. R. into the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is a concrete expression that this common tie of Marxism-Leninism was never abandoned. The literature from Red China and other places, other countries, eastern European countries, also come under this exchange.

The theory of Marxism-Leninism expressed in books that I circulated and talked from prove without a possibility of doubt that communism is an international movement and this is not something that is hidden in the basic theory but that is emphasized in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. I was taught in a national training school, which I attended in 1946, an 8- or 10-week full-time training school that was held for propaganda leaders at Camp Beacon on the Hudson near New York City. There I was taught that for the Communist Party to depart from general principle was revisionism. The general principle referred to was Marxism-Leninism.

Mr. VELDE. You say that was in 1945?

Mrs. HARTLE. 1946.

Mr. VELDE. Well, that was after the Duclos letter and after the break in the party, wasn't it?

Mrs. HARTLE. That was after the reconstitution of the Communist Party. The school, I might add, set its objective to root revisionism out of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and to have it on the high road of Marxism-Leninism. That was the objective of the school. In many Marxist-Leninist theoretical works the ideas expressed were that communism is not a movement for communism in any single coun-

try or even group of countries, that it is an international movement, and that its aim is world communism, and this is also not hidden in the basic work.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did the Communists feel that capitalism and communism were compatible or incompatible? I'm thinking in terms of the Duclos letter. Perhaps you could explain briefly about that letter.

Mrs. HARTLE. The Communist-Marxist-Leninist theories on which they base themselves are very clear, that communism and capitalism are not compatible, that they are directly opposed to each other, that this is evidenced in the class struggle, the struggle of the two main classes. The Communist theory says there are two main classes of society—the working class and the capitalist class, which are in constant war. The working class has as its representative the Communist Party. That is the representative of the working class.

Mr. KUNZIG. Self-imposed, I suppose, upon the working class?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. They haven't taken a vote about that yet. The Republican and Democratic Parties and all the rest of the parties, they all represent the bourgeois class, the capitalist class.

Mr. KUNZIG. What was the Duclos letter and would you spell it for the reporter?

Mrs. HARTLE. The D-u-c-l-o-s letter was an article written by Jacques Duclos, a Communist Party leader of France and was printed in the theoretical organ of the Communist Party of France. This letter discussed the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and specifically the kind of program and leadership that Earl Browder was giving the Communist movement in the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. What period of time was this, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. That was the period of time after the Communist Party had been dissolved and the Communist Political Association had been formed.

Mr. KUNZIG. What year?

Mrs. HARTLE. In 1944. In this letter Jacques Duclos said that this move and these policies of Earl Browder were revisionism of Marxism-Leninism; said that Earl Browder had abandoned the class struggle and become a class collaborationist, that Earl Browder's perspective that the countries of the world could get along peacefully now that fascism had been defeated was an empty illusion, and said that the class struggle never ends until the working class is victorious—the working class led by the Communist Party, no one else.

Mr. KUNZIG. At that point the Communist Party clearly became a militant party against the United States of America?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. At that point it did become so. Instead of trying to have labor-management relations, peaceful ones with negotiations where that was possible to make gains without resorting to large struggle and large demonstrations and a large uproar, that that should be done.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you suggesting that if there could be a peaceable labor settlement of a strike, for example, or any dispute between labor and management, the Communist Party would prefer not to have a peaceable settlement but would prefer strikes and trouble?

Mrs. HARTLE. That is correct. I was taught in the national training school in 1946 that the aim of the Communist Party is to teach the working class how to unite and fight, and that they cannot learn this

by getting concessions, that they can only learn this by putting up a fight and wresting concessions, if you please, in the course of struggle, in the course of strife, in the course of mobilizing public opinion and getting it aroused up.

Mr. KUNZIG. Since you have mentioned it at this point, where was this national training school and what was it?

Mrs. HARTLE. It was in Camp Beacon.

Mr. KUNZIG. What State?

Mrs. HARTLE. It was held at Camp Beacon in New York State. That is on the Hudson, not too far from New York City.

Mr. KUNZIG. What was this a national training school of?

Mrs. HARTLE. It was a training school for propagandists, of the Communist Party. It—district educational directors, persons with important assignments on Communist newspapers, organizers of important districts, and such persons came to this school.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever know a Mark Haller?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever know him in connection with this national training school?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And if so, would you tell us about it?

Mrs. HARTLE. He was a student, a fellow student of mine at that national training school and came from the State of Oregon.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you know him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I knew him to be a member of the Communist Party. I had known him to be a member of the district committee of which I, also, was a member. I have met with him in many, many district functionary, district committee meetings. I was in the same group with him at the national training school.

Mr. VELDE. When was the national training school again?

Mrs. HARTLE. In 1946.

Mr. KUNZIG. What district was it that you were referring to, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. That I represented?

Mr. KUNZIG. When you said that you met in district meetings with Mark Haller.

Mrs. HARTLE. Northwest district meetings, when Oregon was a part of the Northwest District 12 of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. That's right.

Mr. VELDE. Can you tell me what district Oregon is in now? As far as the Communist Party is concerned.

Mrs. HARTLE. In 1947 the Oregon section of the Communist Party was attached directly to the national organization as a separate State organization and was withdrawn as a part of the Northwest district.

Mr. VELDE. Thank you.

Mr. KUNZIG. What district is it now, what number, if you know?

Mrs. HARTLE. Oregon?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes.

Mrs. HARTLE. No; I don't know what number they gave Oregon.

Mr. KUNZIG. I want to ask you a very serious question, Mrs. Hartle. What would be the position of a Communist, either underground or not underground at the present time in the United States of America

in the event of war with the Soviet Union, from your own personal knowledge?

Mrs. HARTLE. From my own personal knowledge, from reading the statement of William Z. Foster, which was discussed in our district party meetings, the position would be that in the event that the United States would launch a war of aggression against Soviet Russia that the Communist Party would not support that war. This, you will note, is a quite careful formulation, it is like many other Communist formulations. In that statement is the idea that if there were any war between our country and Soviet Russia that if there were any war that the only war that the Communists would oppose would be an aggressive war on the part of the United States. However, in all of the Communist material and in all of the communistic policies and discussions it is possibly said that the Government of the United States is a government of imperialists and that the imperialists are seeking to launch an aggressive world war III to save their system and to get new markets and so forth. And so it is understood that when this formulation is made that in the event of war between the United States and Soviet Russia that the Communists would not support the United States.

Mr. VELDE. And it has been predetermined then that if the United States gets into any kind of a war whatsoever whether it is to defend our own shores or to defend the free nations of the world, it is predetermined by the Communist Party that that is a war of aggression on the part of the United States caused by imperialism, Wall Street, and so forth. Is that correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. There is no doubt in my mind about that. The attitude in all of its publications, in its basic theory, the attitude of the Communist Party toward Soviet Russia is that that is a socialist country, that this country has no reason for launching an aggressive war and a lot of other material along that line, and that on the contrary the United States Government has every reason for launching aggressive war because it is a capitalist country and it is just a foregone conclusion with this attitude toward Soviet Russia that what Foster meant when he said, "In the event of an aggressive war by the United States against Soviet Russia," that he meant any war that might happen between this country and Soviet Russia.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I would like to turn to the work of such front organizations as the Civil Rights Congress, and ask you if you have any personal knowledge yourself of the Civil Rights Congress, its position with relationship to the Communist Party and its function today in the United States of America? I want to carefully draw a distinction between the Civil Rights Congress and the A. C. L. U., the American Civil Liberties Union which is, of course, an entirely different organization. I am speaking about the Civil Rights Congress.

Mr. VELDE. Perhaps you might note the citations of the Civil Rights Congress, Mr. Counsel, if you could supply—find them—in a hurry?

Mr. KUNZIG. The Civil Rights Congress, Mr. Chairman, and for the record, has been cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in 1947, and again in 1948. It has been cited by this committee in 1947 as an organization formed as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations: the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, dedi-

cated not to the broader issues of civil liberties but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party and controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it.

Would you give us the benefit of any knowledge that you have from your own personal experiences, Mrs. Hartle, in the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. After the first arrest under the Smith Act, the arrests of 12 national committee members of the Communist Party, the civil rights work of the Communist Party in district 12 became a very important part of its work and took up a great deal of its time and energy. After about a year of operating in this way the Communist Party itself carrying its own defense work on directly right within its organization with the aid of a few undeveloped front setups, as for a fund drive, the advice was transmitted from national headquarters, Henry Huff, H-u-f-f, reporting William Z. Foster's words that, "The Communist Party could not be its own defense organization, that a separate organization was necessary." The reason given was that the Communist Party was the political party of the working class and had to give political leadership, and that carrying out all of its own defense work within the organization would prevent it from fulfilling its basic mission.

This report was given by Henry Huff to the district boards of the Communist Party and of which I was a member.

A short time later Huff made the proposal that John Daschbach—

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that please?

Mrs. HARTLE (continuing). D-a-s-c-h-b-a-c-h. Take the assignment of heading the Civil Rights Congress and infusing some real life and activity into it. Huff emphasized the importance of this task, the necessity of building up the Civil Rights Congress, the necessity of its taking on the immediate defense work such as mobilizing public support, raising funds, getting signatures to petitions, holding public meetings and things of that nature.

John Daschbach was a member of the district committee and this assignment was a district board and committee assignment and of leading importance.

Daschbach accepted this assignment and began to work on it for some time before I left Seattle in July of 1950 at which time I was sent underground by the Communist Party.

Besides Daschbach's assignment, which was an important step, Huff made it clear in a district conference that—a district conference of the Communist Party—that it was important to support the CRC.

Mr. VELDE. Mrs. Hartle, you mentioned that you were directed to go underground in 1950. Could you explain that a little more fully what was meant by that and so forth? If you are coming to it later in your testimony I will be glad to withdraw that question.

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, please. I will be glad to now. Do you wish me to do it?

Mr. VELDE. No; I withdraw the question. By the way, you do have notes there I notice. Will you tell the committee how those were prepared and when they were prepared?

Mrs. HARTLE. These notes were prepared by myself on the basis of what I could remember of the activities of the Communist Party that I had engaged in.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where have you prepared these notes?

Mrs. HARTLE. They were prepared in the marshal's office while I was in custody as I am serving my sentence.

Mr. KUNZIG. Just recently in other words?

Mrs. HARTLE. Just recently.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you continue in your discussion of the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. HARTLE. The assignment of John Daschbach to head the Civil Rights Congress was an important step but despite this Huff made a report in a district conference in which he stressed that the sections of the Communist Party needed to assign members to work in the CRC and he criticized what he considered to be some inattention to its importance. He pushed for the building of the Civil Rights Congress. The term he used was that we had to overcome a lackadaisical attitude toward this very important work of this very important organization.

The Civil Rights Congress in Seattle was completely under Communist domination at the time that I left Seattle. It did carry out other campaigns but—by this I mean other campaigns besides defending those indicted under the Smith Act—and some of those campaigns were in the Negro rights' field, but it was the Communist Party policy to make the Civil Rights Congress appear to be a genuine civil rights' organization in order to gain broader support for its basic program.

After I returned to Seattle after my arrest and after I was released on bond I spoke at some house gatherings of the Civil Rights Congress in raising funds for the Seattle Smith Act case, and I found that two persons were in the leadership of the Civil Rights Congress in particular whom I had known as Communists before I had left Seattle.

Besides John Daschbach there was Harriett Pierce, H-a-r-r-i-e-t P-i-e-r-c-e, who was in a full time capacity in the Civil Rights Congress office in the third floor of the Bay Building, and Bernard Sreyd, B-e-r-n-a-r-d S-r-e-y-d

Mr. KUNZIG. You knew both of these to be members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I knew them both to be members of the Communist Party until the time that I left Seattle.

Mr. KUNZIG. When they made speeches for civil rights all around the area about the Civil Rights Congress and so forth, did they announce to the people whom they were speaking to, "I am a member of the Communist Party"?

Mrs. HARTLE. I did not hear any of them do so and I spoke at a number of meetings and did not hear anyone say that they were a member of the Communist Party, not even John Daschbach who did say that he was a member of the Communist Party in the Smith Act trial.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further testimony on the Civil Rights Congress?

Mrs. HARTLE. I think that I—in giving a definition of the Civil Rights Congress I would say that it was a Communist-front organization in the field of civil rights.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I would like to read you a few words that appeared in today's Morning Oregonian before I ask you the next question which I would like you to answer as these other questions from your own personal knowledge, of course, as a Communist for many, many years.

There has been testimony before this committee referring to a Dr. Stanley Moore who is at the present time on the east coast but who recently in the last several days sent back a letter here which was published in all the newspapers about his position. He appeared before this committee and took the fifth amendment and two other people appeared before this committee, former Communists, and said they knew him as a member of the Communist Party.

He says in his letter, "I have fooled nobody. I have committed no crimes. The worst thing that I could be guilty of is being unpopular." And then one asked, apparently long distance, by a newspaperman whether he was a member of the Communist Party and he answered as usual, "That is my own affair."

What I would like to ask you, Mrs. Hartle, with that preface, is—what are the instructions given to members of the Communist Party on behavior before this committee when they come in to testify? Is that a matter discussed? Are there arrangements on that sort of thing? What are people told to do?

Mrs. HARTLE. There are general instructions on such matters that are always given and taught to people in the Communist Party, and then there are specific instructions and arrangements made over specific events such as the Velde committee subpoenaing a person. The general instructions that one learns in the Communist Party is that wherever he appears and whatever he does, it is his duty and responsibility to put forth the Communist Party line in the most effective possible manner that the situation allows, and that applies to courts and committees, to trade-union meetings and to all other activities, including your own family whom you are also supposed to propagandize to the best of your ability.

The specific instructions on committees such as the Velde committee, the general line is to refuse cooperation. The specific method of refusing cooperation is to rely on the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, of course, we know and to be completely fair we know that a person has every right in this country to use the fifth amendment if he feels that his answer may tend to incriminate him, but beyond that point we are interested in your personal testimony as a former member of the Communist Party, and if I understand it correctly, you are telling us that this is arranged and worked out in advance in Communist Party meetings as to how to behave and how to disrupt congressional investigations. Is that correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. Meetings are held on such matters and as much detailed preparation as possible is made before such an event.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you, yourself, participate in such meetings where arrangements were made as to how to disrupt congressional committees?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I have participated, I don't believe on congressional committees, but I had a great deal of experience along that line with the Cauwell committee in the State of Washington.

Mr. VELDE. What about some of these witnesses, these fifth amendment witnesses that appear who rant and rave and abuse the committee and won't even take the fifth amendment until they are through talking and ranting and raving. Are they given instructions by the Communist Party to do that or do they do that on their own accord?

Mrs. HARTLE. It comes from the general instructions of the Communist Party as best they are able to put forth the Communist Party line.

Mr. VELDE. Some person with an education such as, a good education such as a lawyer or a professor could very well put forth the party line by abusing the committee and its members?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, that is definitely a part of it. There are many possible tactics as I am sure the Velde committee is well aware. They are delaying tactics, there are evasive tactics, there are direct refusal, sharp refusal, and many other tactics are possible, and this depends somewhat upon the capacities of the individual Communist.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you noticed, yourself, personally in the last few days any of these tactics being used in a certain nearby city known as Seattle?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I have noticed quite a variety of tactics being used there with about the same general impression, though, on the public mind, I think.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I think this might be a good moment for a 5 or 10 minute recess.

Mr. VELDE. All right. The committee will be in recess for 15 minutes.

(Fifteen-minute recess.)

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order, please. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I turn now to the position of the Communist Party concerning sabotage in the United States, and I should like to ask you from your own personal experience to testify on that question, sabotage.

Mrs. HARTLE. In the selected and in the collected works of V. I. Lenin which I have studied as a Communist leader and teacher, I have read that a true party of the working class must do work in the armed forces of its country. I remember hearing discussions along this line in the first couple of years that I was in the party in 1934-35, but after that the position of the C. P. U. S. A. evident to me was that such work was not done by the Communist Party in this country. Work in the Armed Forces was not done by the Communist Party here. However, during World War II a Communist did go into the Armed Forces and at that time they were given leave of absence from the Communist Party and were reregistered upon their return in order to be what the Communist Party called full members again.

My understanding as a Communist leader was that Communists in the Armed Forces during World War II had no special mission to fulfill except to be the best possible soldiers to help win the war against Hitlerism, against fascism. When Leo Canafax, C-a-n-a-f-a-x, was in the Armed Forces after World War II in 1947 and spoke with me and evinced an interest in the Communist Party, I explained to him that he could not be recruited into the party until after he had been discharged from the Army. I have never learned yet how this basic Leninist position that I studied in the basic works is reconciled with the official and apparent practice of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. It is made very clear by Lenin that a revolutionary party of the working class must do work in the Armed Forces of its country so there is a contradiction between theory and practice that was never explained to me.

I do remember one formulation expressed by Andrew Remes who was acting district organizer of the Communist Party of the northwest district at the time that Hitler attacked Russia. In explaining why Communist Party members would willingly enter the Armed Forces and serve to the best of their ability, he said in a district conference of Communists, "We are going to build a people's army under brass hats." That to me at least is somewhat contradictory to a leave of absence and being the best possible soldier approach.

Further, on the question of sabotage, the Communist Party position is that, its open position, is that it does not condone sabotage, and it tries to laugh that off as being something that it has no thoughts of. However, a closer examination into its basic theory and position into literature that it circulates will show that the blind allegiance to Russia and the world Communist movement would, if a person remained a true Communist, lead to acts of sabotage in wartime if our country were engaged in a war with the Communist country like Soviet Russia. That is my own belief, that that would be the outcome of remaining a member of the Communist Party until any such eventuality would come about.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, from your experiences in the Communist Party, what is the viewpoint expressed at meetings, district meetings, among the leaders of the Communist Party and so forth on the subject of attempts to either infiltrate or—to infiltrate religion or to use religion for the benefit of the Communist Party? Would you explain briefly your knowledge on that point?

Mrs. HARTLE. The Communist Party in my experience in the northwest district has had practically no success, and has made very little effort to recruit members of the ministry into the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are talking now about recruiting ministers into the party itself?

Mrs. HARTLE. As members.

Mr. KUNZIG. As members.

Mrs. HARTLE. Of the Communist Party. There has been more success and a great deal more effort to involving members of the ministry in front work and on front issues.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you explain, please, in a little more detail what you mean by that?

Mrs. HARTLE. Well, for instance, a peace petition, the peace program of the Communist Party always coincides with the Foreign policy of Soviet Russia. And when the Communist Party puts out a peace program, it's a peace program that furthers the interest in one way or another of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.

However, the members of the clergy will be approached on the basis of the deep interest that the Communists know that members of the ministry have in peace.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are talking now, of course, about non-Communists, perfectly fine, decent ministers, who have a sincere desire for peace?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, that is true, and who have no idea of the connotations of this particular peace policy, and will attempt to secure their names to petitions, secure the use of their names for committees, attempt even to involve them in peace organizations like in neighborhoods, and thereby to lend dignity and credibility to the peace, so-called peace program, that is being put forth by the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that the Communist Party did attempt to do this sort of a thing?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I have known of my own personal knowledge that this has been done on a number of issues. I remember its being done in the 1930's in Spokane in connection with unemployed demands, relief demands, impossible ones they were, too, that were made by the Communist Party and were able to involve a large group of ministers to go along with this demand until they found out that it was sponsored by the Communist Party.

I have heard since my arrest and was in Seattle during the trial that a number of ministers were gotten to sign a petition in connection with the Rosenbergs. And in addition to that, I also heard that someone by mistake put down the names of a number of ministers without having previously consulted them, too. This was a mistake and those ministers whose names were put on that way plus some others who willingly gave them repudiated that in the Seattle newspapers.

There have been other things like the Stockholm Peace Pledge and other matters on which the names of clergymen have been secured and used in front work, not knowing in almost all cases the direct tie to the Communist Party of the issue or the committee or organization.

Mr. VELDE. Do you know of your own personal knowledge that the Committee to Defend the Rosenbergs, the Stockholm Peace Movement, and those were actually controlled by the Communist Party itself?

Mrs. HARTLE. I do know that the Communist Party started, organized, planned, and carried through the whole Stockholm Peace Pledge campaign in the State of Washington.

Mr. VELDE. Proceed.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mrs. Hartle, I turn now to something that you mentioned a little earlier and we put it off for a few moments to complete the testimony that you were giving at that time. That is the question of your having gone into the underground in the last few years of your membership in the Communist Party. I wish that you would give the committee the benefit of your knowledge in this field of the underground. What is it when someone goes underground? What does it mean? How does he or she go underground and are there people underground for the Communist Party today? It is my understanding that a great deal of your experience underground was in the State of Oregon and I wish that you would testify in detail on that point.

Mrs. HARTLE. At the end of June 1950 the Northwest district secretary of the Communist Party, Clayton Van Lydegraf—

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that please?

Mrs. HARTLE. V-a-n L-y-d-e-g-r-a-f. (Continuing:) Came to the house where I was living and told me, "This is it. Conditions are very serious and it looks like someone is going to have to leave town." And he meant to go underground. He said that I should come to a park in Seattle for a meeting about it in a couple of hours and to be careful how I entered the park that no one would see me.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you say that was in June of 1950?

Mrs. HARTLE. 1950.

Mr. VELDE. How did that coincide with the sending of troops to Korea and the North Koreans' attack upon the South Koreans?

Mrs. HARTLE. It was almost immediately after that. I was still in Seattle when that took place. I met in the park with 4 district leaders: Henry Huff, Van Lydegraf, Ralph Hall, and myself met in the park, and Henry Huff, who was district chairman of the Communist Party explained that some people, at least 2 people, had to go underground immediately, that the situation was getting very critical and that there had to be reserve leaders away somewhere, someplace in case the present leadership were arrested.

The upshot of the decision was that Ralph Hall and I should go underground, although in most districts it was said that the very top leaders should go underground.

Going underground simply meant that you disappeared from the present scene; you took another name, you took another social-security number, you took another age, you changed your identity in such a way that you would not be recognized by anyone, by authorities or others.

Mr. KUNZIG. What did you tell your friends?

Mrs. HARTLE. I told them nothing; I just left.

Mr. KUNZIG. You just disappeared from view?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I just disappeared and the Communist Party leadership was explaining in those days to the membership that when someone disappears, if you don't see someone around, the best thing to do is not to ask questions, and they were thus informed not to ask questions about people that were not around, that there was good reason for them not to be there.

Mr. KUNZIG. How did they keep in contact with you? How did the Communist Party leaders keep in contact?

Mrs. HARTLE. The contact was kept with a courier, a contact person who kept contact with you, knew where you were, knew where he could meet with you again, who would bring literature and who would bring or take messages as the occasion seemed to require.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did you go when you went underground?

Mrs. HARTLE. First I went to Tacoma, Wash. I rented an apartment. I didn't work at that time. I stayed in that apartment morning, noon, and night and went out only for groceries and just sat there, not for anyone to see me at all that might recognize me. Later I went to Puyallup, Wash., and secured work as a cook in a restaurant. I was told that that was entirely too open a place, that too many people were coming in there and that I had to move.

At that time I came to Portland and then went to Oregon City. In Oregon City I rented an apartment and I worked about a month in restaurants in Oregon City.

Mr. KUNZIG. Roughly when was this, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. That was in—after working in Puyallup, that was in 1951. I worked in Oregon City for several weeks in Seid's Restaurant as a waitress while I was—

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that please?

Mrs. HARTLE. S-e-i-d-'s Restaurant in Oregon City. (Continuing:) As a waitress. It was, I realized from my instructions, not a very good place and I went then to Salem, Oreg. I stayed at Salem, Oreg., for about a month and worked in a printshop there. I learned one day that an FBI agent had been in the printshop, so I departed posthaste from Salem and went to Eugene, Oreg. In December 1951 I went to work in a restaurant in Eugene, Oreg.—the River Road

Cafe—as a combination cook and waitress. It was quite far out of town. I didn't see people—I didn't run across people that I knew there.

And there I stayed. I had a steady and a good job. I liked it and about the beginning of 1952, when I saw how the American people were living without benefit of the Communist Party, I decided to break contact with the underground and quit the Communist Party. I tried to break the underground contact but contrary to what I had been told the Communist Party leadership was able to keep contact with me. They took precautions to find out where I was living, although I did not know that they were supposed to know that. They came after me from time to time and tried to get me to come to meetings. I refused to go. I was still on that job, on which I stayed 9 months, far longer than an underground worker should, and stayed there and was arrested by the FBI on September 17, 1952.

The purpose of going underground, as it was explained to me, was the purpose of having capable leading Communists out some place not known to anyone who, if the operating leadership of the district were arrested or anything else should happen to them, that those underground members would then be able to step in and assume the leadership of the Communist Party.

Mr. VELDE. But in so assuming that leadership, in case the real leader was arrested, you would have to then come aboveground, wouldn't you?

Mrs. HARTLE. There was a choice there. It would depend upon the situation and that was explained that that then would depend upon the situation, but since I was in the third echelon it was pretty well understood that by the time that we came to that third reserve committee, the deep underground committee, that that leadership would then have to function underground as well.

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you explain what the third echelon is, please?

Mrs. HARTLE. It meant the third reserve committee. There was an operating committee, there was a second committee underground to take the place of the first committee, and there was a third committee to take the place of the second committee, and I was in the third committee.

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now either in this underground experience or otherwise in your Communist work did you ever have occasion to have it brought to your attention of Communist groups operating with students of college-level age?

Mrs. HARTLE. In underground work?

Mr. KUNZIG. Well first in underground work and then in any Communist work, in general, in other words.

Mrs. HARTLE. Well as far as the underground work is concerned the only opinion there was that it would be very well to have able, tested, young, physically able-bodied people for underground work, people who could work and earn their living while they were underground and who could stand that strenuous kind of an existence.

But as far as youth in general is concerned, the Communist Party attaches a great deal of importance to work among youth. This is true internationally and it is true of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. In the Northwest district, as a district board member, I was as-

signed to head the district youth work and it was considered an important assignment to build the Labor Youth League, to penetrate the universities, the campus organizations of the University of Washington and other colleges and to do work in high schools as well.

Mr. KUNZIG. I realize that to a great extent that you were largely in the Washington area. We had testimony here this morning, sworn testimony, about a Communist Party cell at Reed College. I wonder if that in any way came to your attention?

Mrs. HARTLE. Especially during the 1930's I heard many reports at district plenums, that is enlarged district committee meetings, I heard many reports that spoke of the success and work of the Communist Party at Reed College. By the 1940's, and that was at those times fairly well detailed and fairly well given in detail; however, by the time of the 1940's while Oregon was still in the district, the reports would be more general, but it was well understood by the district leadership and spoken of in private conferences that from time to time there was varying success at Reed College. I have always known that the Communist Party in Oregon had some kind of contact through students and sometimes through teachers at Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you know Haller that we've talked about here earlier today, Mark Haller, in the underground? Did you know him to be underground?

Mrs. HARTLE. No, I did not.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. That didn't come to your personal attention?

Mrs. HARTLE. No. No other underground was ever revealed to the underground of the district of Washington.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you say that again. In the district of Washington—I didn't quite understand that.

Mrs. HARTLE. What I mean is that if there is an underground in one State, it will not reveal its membership to the underground of another State.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see, because you did testify about some other people who were underground with you in the State of Washington. What you mean is that you didn't know anybody from Oregon in the underground?

Mrs. HARTLE. That's right. They had their own underground, but there were contacts between all of these State organizations.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now as we draw toward the conclusion of your testimony, Mrs. Hartle, I would like to turn your attention to whatever knowledge you had of Communist activities in the State of Oregon. I believe you have already said that the State of Oregon was a part of the Northwest at one time, the Northwest district, at an earlier period.

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. From the time that I joined the Communist Party in 1933 until in 1947 the territory of Oregon, the State of Oregon, was part of the northwest or 12th district territory, and I knew this from reports of district organizers, Morris Rapport, M-o-r-r-i-s R-a-p-p-o-r-t, Andrew Remes, Phil Frankfeld, P-h-i-l F-r-a-n-k-f-e-l-d, and Henry Huff. I knew it from reports of Oregon Communist Party leaders who came to district functionaries' meetings in Seattle, and from district dues charts and other documents listing Oregon as a part of the district.

In 1947, I believe I have mentioned that, Oregon became a separate State Communist Party organization, directly under the national

organization. This organizational step was taken, but Henry Huff told me that he would continue to take some responsibility for Oregon and that he had been instructed to do so by national Communist Party leaders. In the middle and latter 1930's I attended in large district committee meetings as the delegate from Spokane and at those meetings I heard Oregon State leaders of the Communist Party make reports and take part in the proceedings.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you tell us who some of these leaders were?

Mrs. HARTLE. One of them was James Murphy, M-u-r-p-h-y, known as Jim Murphy, and he was organizer of the Oregon section.

Mr. KUNZIG. About what period was this, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. That was in the 1930's, the middle and latter 1930's. I remember reports and discussions at some of the meetings about the fact that James Murphy had run for office on some sort of an independent ticket here in the State of Oregon, and that he had received a relatively high vote, and the discussion brought out that there were different election laws in the State of Oregon from those in the State of Washington, and that it was possible for the Communist Party in Oregon to use different tactics to achieve support to the Communist Party program than would be pursued in Washington in view of the difference in the election laws. I did know then that Jim Murphy was a committee member. He was a district committee member at that time.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you know a Harry Pilcher?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I knew a Harry Pilcher from those same district committee meetings. I knew him as a Communist Party leader in Oregon in trade-union work, and his reports centered around the long-shore work of the Communist Party in the longshore union in Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew Harry Pilcher to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes, I knew him to be a member of the Communist Party and as a leader of the Communist Party in Oregon.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you continue, please?

Mrs. HARTLE. In the latter 1930's, another one of the persons attending these district plenums was Henry Huff.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell plenums, please?

Mrs. HARTLE. P-l-e-n-u-m.

Mr. KUNZIG. What do you mean by that?

Mrs. HARTLE. That is an enlarged district committee meeting. It comes from the Latin word, full. Henry Huff was an officer of the Oregon section at that time, and I heard him make reports about Oregon Communist Party activities at these district meetings. Then after I came to Seattle to become a full-time functionary for the Communist Party in 1942 and then until in 1947 when Oregon became a separate State organization, I attended numerous district committee meetings, enlarged district committee meetings, functionary meetings of various kinds at which delegates and representatives of the Oregon Communist section were present.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you remember any of those people who were present?

Mrs. HARTLE. Among those present again was James Murphy.

Mr. KUNZIG. You've just testified about him.

Mrs. HARTLE. That I have testified about. He was still organizer of the Oregon section. However, by the late 1940's he was expelled from the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know why, if it lies within your personal knowledge?

Mrs. HARTLE. The main difficulty seemed to be that he was anti-leadership, that he didn't go along with all the party policies, and that specifically he was having a very hard factional fight with Earl Payne, P-a-y-n-e, who had by then been made organizer of the Oregon section.

Mr. KUNZIG. You knew Earl Payne to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; he became organizer of the Oregon section of the Communist Party and I knew him as a member of the district committee. I had also known him in Seattle as chairman of the King County Communist Party in the early 1940's at a time when I was secretary of that same organization, and I worked closely with him in that work.

Mr. KUNZIG. I take it that you are suggesting by that testimony, Mrs. Hartle, that it is possible for someone to be a leader in one capacity of the Communist Party, let's say in King County in Washington, and then drop out of that and be moved to another part and become a leader in Oregon or, if you will, in Philadelphia or any other part of the United States of America in a different capacity; also in a top leadership position in the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; that is highly possible and it is practiced especially more among the top leaders of the Communist Party, although it is also practiced in the concentration policy in order to get persons into a basic industry, like when the national concentration was steel; and then I heard discussions that people would have to be sent out from centers where there were a lot of Communists and sent to go to work in these steel towns, get into the union and to build the Communist Party. I have heard such discussions held that such things should be done.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any further information about Earl Payne?

Mrs. HARTLE. I did learn from Earl Payne that he had been a seaman by trade and that he had participated in the armed conflict in Spain in 1936 as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

In the latter 1940's Earl Payne was removed from his position as organizer of Oregon for failure to carry out his responsibility as organizer.

Mark Haller—

Mr. KUNZIG. You've already mentioned Mark Haller; is that correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes. He became in his place to fill that position, he became the organizer of the Oregon organization of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. And he succeeded Payne?

Mrs. HARTLE. Succeeded Payne. I knew him as a member of the Oregon section committee and knew him to take Earl Payne's place in the latter 1940's. I knew him at the national training school that I had mentioned—

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes.

Mrs. HARTLE. As a representative, and through that knew that he was to become the organizer, the State organizer, and that was why

he was sent to the school was because he was going to be the State organizer of the Oregon party.

Mr. KUNZIG. In your knowledge of Earl Payne, did you have any occasion to know his wife, Rose Payne?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I knew his wife as a member of the Communist Party in King County when she and Earl Payne were married and were living there. I have attended Communist Party functionary meetings with her in Seattle in the early 1940's.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other people in Oregon whom you knew of your own personal knowledge to be members of the Communist Party?

Mrs. HARTLE. I knew a James M-e-i-s-s-n-e-r, and knew him as literature director of the Oregon section of the Communist Party and have worked with him in that capacity and have attended district and Oregon functionary meetings with him.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you have any personal knowledge of any address or further identification on James Meissner?

Mrs. HARTLE. No; I did not know from attending this type of meeting where he lived. I understand that he left Oregon. I was told that he left Oregon and that he is somewhere in the State of Washington. That was told to me by someone as an explanation of what had happened to him.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other names?

Mrs. HARTLE. I remember a Valerie Taylor, V-a-l-e-r-i-e T-a-y-l-o-r, as a member of the Oregon section committee. I remember discussions in a section committee meeting that I attended down here about her important work in a trade union, important Communist work in a trade union. I remember particularly because it was a woman who was doing trade-union work. It made that impression upon me at the time.

Another person that I remember from Oregon is Sam Markson, M-a-r-k-s-o-n. I knew him as a member of the Oregon section committee, having attended district and Oregon functionary meetings with him, and worked with him as a fellow member of the district Negro commission.

Mr. KUNZIG. Any other names, Mrs. Hartle?

Mrs. HARTLE. I knew a Carl Syzanen, C-a-r-l S-y-z-a-n-e-n as a member of the Vancouver, Wash., branch of the Communist Party. This Vancouver branch at that time was attached to the Oregon section. I had attended his branch meetings with him in Vancouver, Wash., and have known him as a member of the district Communist Party or Communist political action committee. I remember his name and him being elected to the district committee at one time.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know a Ralph Nelson?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I knew a Ralph Nelson. He was transferred. I knew him as a member of the Communist Party and a functionary, an officer, in the northwest Washington section of the Communist Party and knew of him being transferred from that area to Oregon as a part of the district carrying out its lumber concentration program. I was told that he went to Coos Bay to carry on Communist Party work among lumber workers; and the reason given by the district leadership for sending Ralph Nelson to Oregon was that the center of the lumber industry was shifting to Oregon and that it was important to send forces into Oregon to keep the Communist influences in the lumber unions and lumber industry up and not to let it die down.

In one of my trips down here to Portland, in my capacity as a district officer, I saw him and spoke with him and also with Mark Haller at the same time in the Communist Party bookstore that was in a building here in Portland. I remember it being on the second or third floor of a building in Portland where I saw Ralph Nelson here.

Mr. KUNZIG. You said that the concentration policy of the Oregon section was directed toward lumber. Is there any other concentration of any other kind in any other direction in addition to that?

Mrs. HARTLE. One of the other concentrations in Oregon, and especially the Portland area, was the concentration of the maritime industry and unions. That was another important Oregon concentration.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you give us in conclusion any estimate of the Oregon section's work in the Negro field?

Mrs. HARTLE. In the Negro field the estimate of the district of the Oregon section's work, especially the Portland area, was that the Communist Party here was able to develop Negro rights' work on quite a broad front basis, that it was able to involve some non-Communist organizations in some of its campaigns. I learned this from reports of Mark Haller, at district conferences, and in personal discussions with him, especially in view of the fact that I had been a member and most of the time the chairman of the Negro district commission and was interested especially in that field of activity while active as a Communist.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, at this time I have no further questions of Mrs. Hartle.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have some questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No.

Mr. VELDE. Mrs. Hartle, I have no further questions at this point. I think that you have given all of the information that you had, have you not, with reference to the State of Oregon and the Communist activities here?

Mrs. HARTLE. Yes; I have.

Mr. VELDE. But I do want to say this to you, Mrs. Hartle, you have been so cooperative with our investigators in unraveling the story of communism in the Northwest and that after you had been sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined \$1,000. Is the statement I made about your fine and sentence correct?

Mrs. HARTLE. That's correct.

Mr. VELDE. The fact that you waited until after your conviction under the Smith Act to reveal your break with the Communist Party makes your testimony here all the more credible and believable. Then, too, we know that there have been sources of information from the Government that have likewise concurred with the things that you have stated in Seattle and I know will concur with the things that you have stated here.

The committee is deeply appreciative of the fine testimony, the fine manner, in which you have presented your testimony here and we will gain a lot of good from that testimony. It is only with regret that, of course, there is nothing that we can do to prevent your serving your sentence in prison, but you are now dismissed from this hearing with the committee's thanks for your efforts.

Mrs. HARTLE. I wish to thank the committee for giving me the opportunity to express my real sincere convictions about the Communist Party at the present time.

Mr. VELDE. I wish that more would be like you are in that regard. At this time I do want to extend, as has been a policy of this committee, to anyone who has been named by Mrs. Hartle or the witness that we had this morning, Mr. Owen, as a member of the Communist Party or in any derogatory fashion whatsoever an invitation to contact the committee or committee counsel or a member of its staff and admit, deny, or explain the things that have been testified about him. He will most certainly be more than welcome.

Mr. KUNZIG. Kenneth Fitzgerald.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give your full name, please? Would you pull the microphone closer, it is hard to hear?

TESTIMONY OF KENNETH FITZGERALD, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, NELS PETERSON

Mr. FITZGERALD. Kenneth W. Fitzgerald.

Mr. KUNZIG. Kenneth W. Fitzgerald?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I notice that you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. PETERSON. My name is Nels Peterson, 901 Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. I didn't hear.

Mr. VELDE. I didn't either.

Mr. PETERSON. My name is Nels Peterson, 901 Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Fitzgerald, what is your present address please, sir?

Mr. FITZGERALD. 6325 Southwest 50th Avenue.

Mr. KUNZIG. 6325 Southwest what was that?

Mr. FITZGERALD. 50th Avenue.

Mr. KUNZIG. 50th Avenue; and where are you employed, sir?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I'm a freelance writer and publicity man.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now your name has been mentioned in connection with Communist Party activity, Mr. Fitzgerald. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I wish to decline to answer that question for a number of reasons. One of the reasons I wish to offer at this time is a document prepared by a very learned professor of law at the University of Oregon. The University of Oregon is the leading law school in the State of Oregon, and this professor is Edward Morton. He prepared this document at the request of the American Association of University Professors. He makes three points in this document which I offer as one of my reasons for my refusing to answer questions. The first of these points is that Congress is not empowered to legislate concerning political belief and is, therefore, barred from questioning witnesses concerning individual beliefs.

Mr. VELDE. Now let me ask you a question before you go ahead there, Mr. Fitzgerald. In view of all the testimony that we have and

all the statements from famous jurists that we have had, do you believe that the Communist Party is a political party?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have declined to answer questions of that nature, and I want to state the reasons why I decline to answer questions of that nature. I want to point out the second reason that Mr. Morton lists.

Mr. VELDE. We've had people like you appear before this committee before who tried to tell us what the law is and one thing and another. We've heard it all over the country, and we are not interested in that. I wish you would get to your real reasons for refusing to answer the question just as soon as possible.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to base my answers on the law.

Mr. KUNZIG. We're basing our answers and our questions on the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of America. This may be a very distinguished lawyer, but we'll abide by the Supreme Court of the United States of America, which has empowered and backed up this committee in its decisions in our right under the law and under the Constitution to ask such questions, so I again ask, Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? It is really quite simple to answer.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I decline to answer that question, and I decline to answer it; first, it is an invasion of rights guaranteed under the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States, of freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly. Second, I invoke my right and privilege provided for under the 4th, the 9th, the 10, and the 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Oregon.

Mr. KUNZIG. You haven't forgotten the fifth, have you? You passed that one by.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am not through, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KUNZIG. Oh, you're coming to the fifth amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The 14th amendment of the constitution of Oregon respecting substantive and procedural due process, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and elections, and I maintain under the 14th amendment which gives the authority of citizenship to the States that this committee is interfering with the constitution of the State of Oregon which goes even beyond the Constitution of the United States and guarantees freedom of conscience.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now would you answer the question, please?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Answer the question?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes; would you answer the question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I'm giving my reasons.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am giving my reasons for not answering that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And I would like to state those reasons.

Mr. KUNZIG. I guess there is still one more left. Go ahead.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I invoke my right and privilege under the fifth amendment of the Constitution that guarantees that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself nor that I be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right. Now here's another question, Mr. Fitzgerald, and just so that we can make this thing easier and so that you won't have to go through that strain of making that speech again, I will just, we will assume that if you say, "The same reason," if you refuse to answer, that you mean all the reasons that you have just given. Are you now a member of the Communist Party? that is the question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I refuse to answer on the basis of the reasons I have just given.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that you were on the legislative committee of the Communist Party in the fall of 1947?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of the reasons I have just given.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that you have been in the party since as early as 1935 continuously?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I decline to answer that question on the reasons I have given.

Mr. KUNZIG. And were you not on the State board of the Communist Party in 1950?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I refuse to answer that question for the same reasons.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have any questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. If not, the witness is excused. Call your next witness.

Mr. KUNZIG. John MacKenzie.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MacKENZIE. I do.

Mr. VELDE. Will you be seated.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MacKENZIE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, IRVIN GOODMAN

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give your full name please, sir?

Mr. MacKENZIE. John MacKenzie.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell it please?

Mr. MacKENZIE. M-a-c-K-e-n-z-i-e.

Mr. KUNZIG. I notice that you are accompanied by counsel. Would counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. GOODMAN. My name is Irvin Goodman. My Portland address is Portland Trust Building. Telephone Atwater 7494.

Mr. VELDE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. MacKenzie, what is your present residence?

Mr. MacKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question for the following reasons: On the grounds of the fifth amendment, I refuse to answer that question upon the grounds of the first and the fifth amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that the witness be directed to answer the question as to what is his residence.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, again that is a simple question, one that you can understand, one that this committee is entitled to ask under the law, and you are, therefore directed to answer the question.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Reporter, in order to be absolutely certain because of the possibility of a contempt citation here of the question would you go back and repeat the question as I asked it first before the direction of the chairman that the man should answer the question. I want to be sure that I used the same words.

(The question is repeated as follows:)

"Mr. MacKenzie, what is your present residence?"

Mr. KUNZIG. The question was, "What is your present residence?" You then refused to answer and in order that the same exact words may be asked again, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask again that the witness be directed to answer the question: What is your residence, your present residence?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you so direct the witness, Mr. Chairman, please?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer that question as to your residence.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. MacKenzie; where are you employed?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. You are directed to answer that question. Again this committee certainly has the legal right to determine your legal employment.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever attend Reed College?

Mr. MACKENZIE. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I didn't know that it was incriminating to attend Reed College.

I therefore respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer the question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, the witness is directed to answer that question.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. I want to say right here, I would like to make the statement, that as far as Reed College is concerned let there be no inference drawn of disloyalty on the part of any of the professors or students at Reed University unless there is actual evidence presented here concerning subversive influences. The fact that there might be some Communists on the campus at the Reed University is no different from any other educational institution in the country. I, therefore, want it particularly known that people in this community and elsewhere should not draw any unreasonable inferences of disloyalty on the part of Reed University generally.

We are interested, as I said before, in uncovering communistic activities, subversive activities, wherever they might be found and we will continue along that line. We are not investigating education by any stretch of the imagination in any way.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is your present age, sir?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer the question as to his age.

Mr. VELDE. Certainly you are directed to answer the question as to your present age.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer the question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. You're just not going to answer any question; are you?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, if you'll ask the questions I will give my answers.

Mr. VELDE. If I ask the questions, you'll what?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Give my answers.

Mr. VELDE. Well, all right, I will. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. Now you just got through telling me that you would; if I'd ask you the questions you would answer them. Now you refuse to answer them. Go ahead, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact, Mr. MacKenzie, that Communist Party meetings were held in your home?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. MacKenzie, isn't it a fact that you have been a member of the Communist Party within the knowledge of this committee to at least February of 1954?

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions to ask of this witness.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have any questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. I have no further questions and the witness is discharged. I would like to make a statement that the testimony of the witnesses who appear here before the committee will be studied at a later date to resolve the question of contempt. At the present time we do not have a quorum of the full committee here, we do not have the time otherwise to make a study of this testimony and it will have to be in executive session at a later date. However, I must say that in my opinion, my humble opinion, there certainly has been contempt of this congressional committee and contempt of Congress displayed here today.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, just so that the record is clear, I want the record to show—you just mentioned there wasn't a quorum of the full committee and I want that to be clearly understood. There is, of course, a quorum of the subcommittee.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, certainly, that is the case. The recommendation has to be made by a quorum of the full committee after being submitted by a quorum of the subcommittee which is present here.

Do you have anything more for today, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. No, Mr. Chairman, except for the fact that you have already stated. We will study the MacKenzie and Dylr cases which are clear contempt matters.

Mr. VELDE. The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. KUNZIG. All witnesses then are continued until tomorrow morning. All witnesses are continued until tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:20 p. m., the hearing was recessed to 10 a. m. of the following day.)



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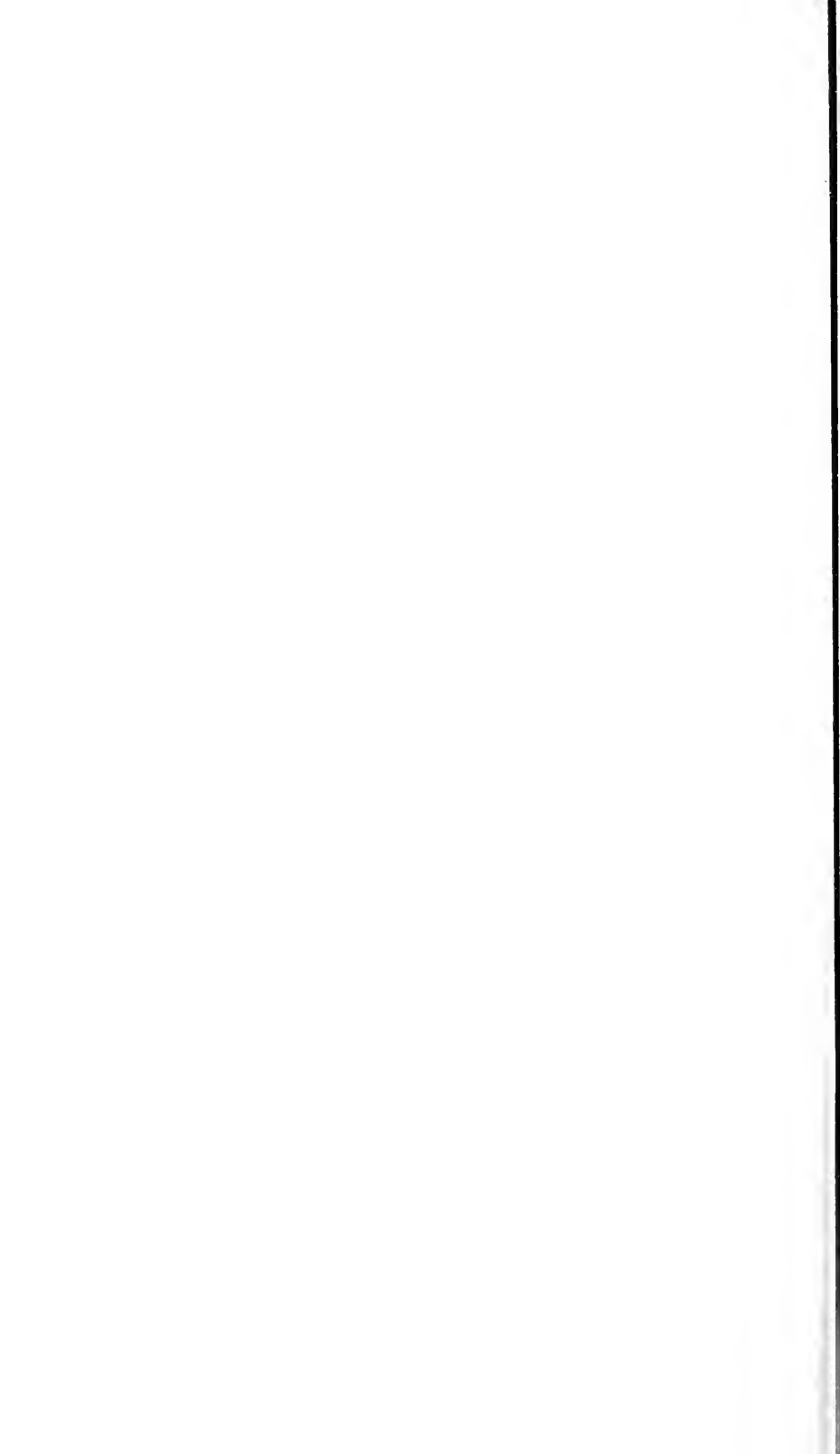
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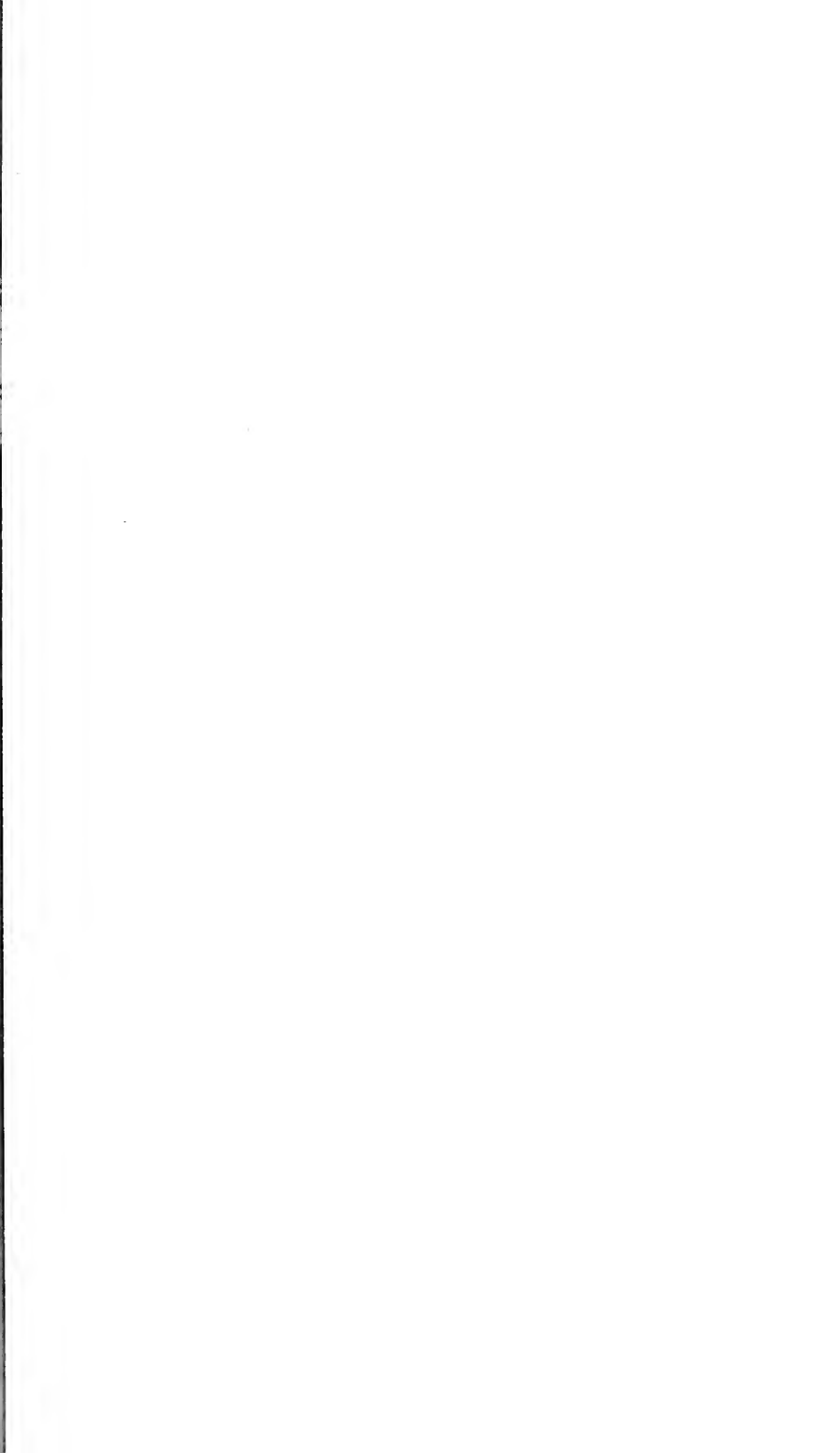
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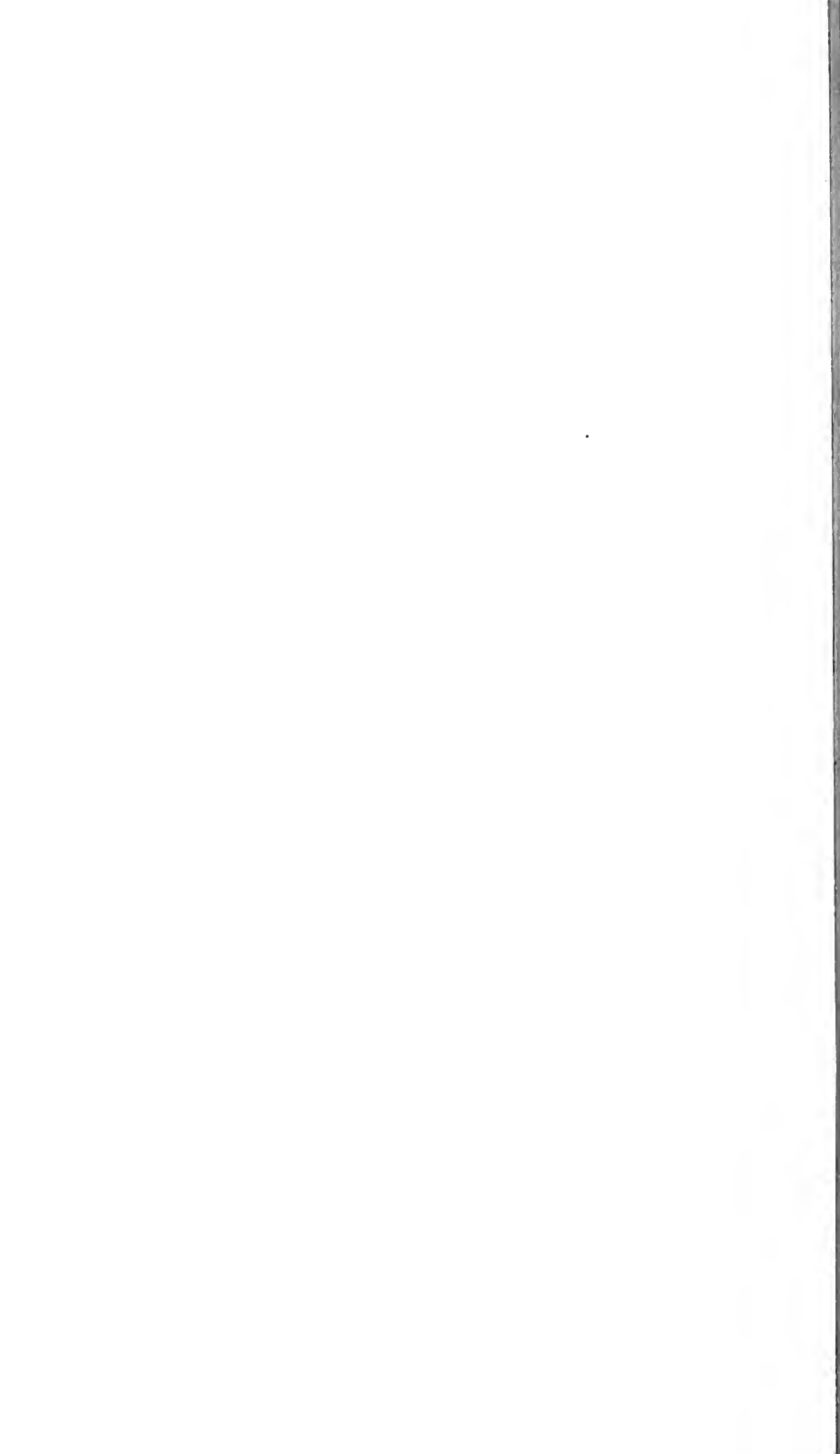
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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA—Part 10 (PORTLAND)

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

JUNE 19, 1954

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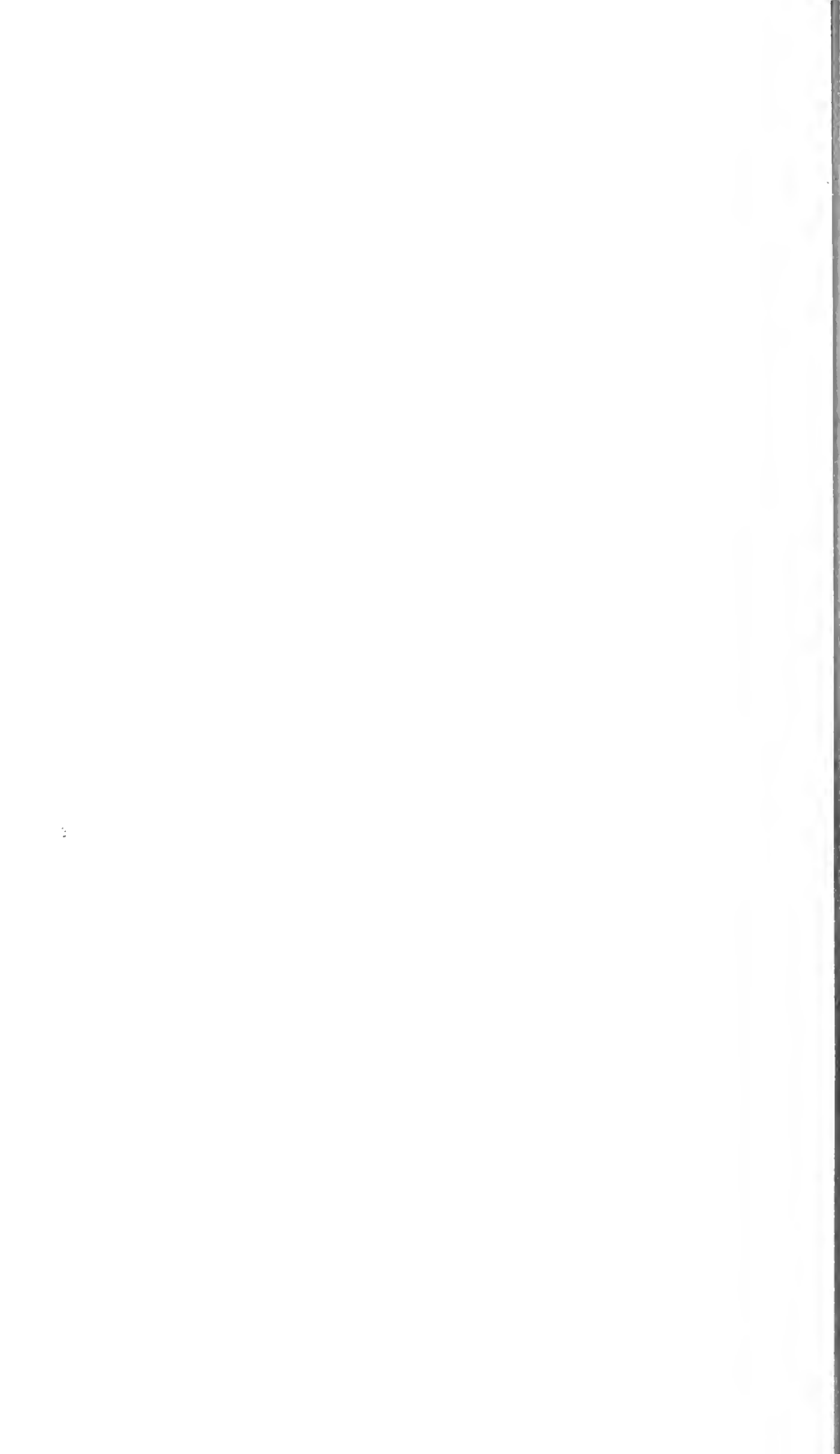
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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED TO THE 83^d CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA—Part 10 (PORTLAND)

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1954

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Portland, Oreg.

PUBLIC SESSION

The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met, pursuant to call, at 10 a. m., on the sixth floor (Judge Claude McCulloch's courtroom) of the United States Courthouse, Hon. Harold H. Velde (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Representatives Harold H. Velde (chairman) and James B. Frazier, Jr.

Staff members present: Robert L. Kunzig, counsel; Raphael I. Nixon, research director; and Earl Fuoss, investigator.

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order, please. As I mentioned in opening the meetings yesterday morning, the physical audience present are guests of the United States Congress. We are very glad to have you here but in order to do our work most efficiently and effectively it is necessary that we maintain order in this hearing room.

The deputy sergeants at arms are here for that purpose. I was very pleased—the committee was very pleased—to see the decorum in the hearing room yesterday. I hope that it continues in the same fashion today.

Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Will Thomas G. Moore please step forward?

Mr. VELDE. In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MOORE. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name please, sir?

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS G. MOORE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, LEO LEVENSON

Mr. MOORE. My name is Thomas G. Moore.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would counsel please state his name and address for the record?

Mr. LEVENSON. Leo Levenson, Portland Trust Building, Portland 4, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Moore, what is your present address, sir?

Mr. MOORE. 5112 Southwest Maplewood Road.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is that Portland?

Mr. MOORE. Portland 19.

Mr. KUNZIG. And your present employment, Mr. Moore?

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes sir, please do.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, in order not to waste your time and that the record may be clear, I would like to advise that I do not wish to be compelled to testify against myself in any way, and therefore, since it is my privilege and my duty to invoke my right under the Constitution of the United States, I decline to answer that question under the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself nor that I be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law, and secondly under the first amendment, as it is an invasion of rights guaranteed under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States of freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly.

Mr. VELDE. Now, Mr. Moore, under the fifth amendment you are given a privilege not to testify against yourself. It is a privilege against self-incrimination. Is there something about your employment that is incriminating?

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

Mr. VELDE. Certainly.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde, for the reasons heretofore given I hereby decline under the provisions of the fifth amendment to not to be a witness against myself.

Mr. KUNZIG. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that the witness be warned of the contempt possibilities inherent in his answer and that he be directed to answer the question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes; there is no question about it, your employment is a matter which this committee can legally inquire about, and you are therefore directed to answer the question as to your employment.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde, I again decline under the constitutional guaranties afforded myself and all citizens in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself and, secondly, I invoke my rights and privileges provided for under the fourth, ninth, tenth, and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon respecting substantive and procedural due process, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and elections.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Moore, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MOORE. For the reasons that have been heretofore stated, Mr. Kunzig, I again invoke my rights under the fifth amendment and decline to answer the question, and also under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now at this very moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, again I invoke my rights as a citizen of the United States and of the provisions of the fifth amendment I decline to answer respectfully.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Moore, when we see what the Communist Party has done in Korea, when we realize what is going on in Indochina, when we see the problems all over the world today, it becomes of importance to the people of this country and of interest to your Congress just what this Communist conspiracy is and how extensive it is in the United States of America.

Won't you, therefore, cooperate with a duly authorized committee of your Congress which has received unanimous votes every time the problem has come up involving this committee, backing this committee, and in giving the committee the power to ask these questions, the Supreme Court has backed the committee and proven the power to ask these questions, won't you therefore cooperate with this committee duly constituted and answer the questions because we believe that you have knowledge about the Communist conspiracy? Won't you even answer the question: Are you a member of this Communist conspiracy at this moment as you sit in this courtroom?

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Please do.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig; I decline to answer. It is clear that I do not understand the procedural tactic that you are using. Therefore, I have no alternative but to stand on my constitutional rights and invoke the fifth amendment, that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself and that I be deprived of liberty of property without due process of law.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Moore, isn't it a fact that in the spring of 1948 you attended a select Communist Party caucus meeting at the home of Kenneth Fitzgerald the purpose of which was to select candidates for nomination to the office of State legislator and it was at this meeting that Homer Owen, Robert Canon, and Mike Loring were selected as the party candidates for nomination to the office of State legislator? Isn't that a fact?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, it appears that that is a continuing question of the same type. Therefore, I again respectfully decline to answer the question under the provisions afforded me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been employed as executive secretary of the Progressive Party in Portland?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, I decline to answer that question as I do not wish to be compelled to testify against myself or to be in position to incriminate myself in any manner now or hereafter whatsoever. Therefore, I decline under the provisions of the fifth amendment and under the provisions of the first amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now, Mr. Moore, the Progressive Party was a duly constituted party on the ballot here. It was on the ballot in many States throughout the United States of America, if not all. Are you suggesting that to answer the question that you were a paid employee, the executive secretary of the Progressive Party, would in some way incriminate you? It is difficult to see how it could.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, I am not suggesting, I am standing on my rights as a citizen that all citizens have the right under due process

of law that they shall not be compelled to witness against themselves. I am not able to know when or where questions may lead or may not lead. I am not assuming or suggesting or insinuating to you that I am guilty because of my silence. I am invoking my constitutional right under the fifth amendment and the first amendment, if you please, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever work for the Federal Government?

Mr. MOORE. Again, Mr. Kunzig, I decline to answer.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now, don't tell me that it is a crime to work for the Federal Government. We're all working for it. Are you assuming that to work for the United States Government is a crime? Now the question is very simple. Did you ever work for the Federal Government?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, since my employment, my conduct is a matter of public record for many years, I do not feel that at this point it would be of advantage for me to discuss it further inasmuch as it might be used as testimony against myself and since I am not, cannot be compelled to testify against myself, I decline to answer your question under the provisions of the fifth amendment, if you please, sir.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Moore, you say that your conduct is a matter of public record. Can you tell us where we can get that record?

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde, upon advice of counsel, I decline to answer the question under the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment and the first amendment.

Mr. VELDE. I want to ask you again. Have you ever worked for the Federal Government?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde—

Mr. VELDE. That is, been employed by the Federal Government in any capacity?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde, I respectfully decline to answer under the provisions of the fifth and first amendments.

Mr. VELDE. And you are directed to answer that question. Certainly it cannot be a crime to work for the Federal Government, and you are therefore directed to answer the question.

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Sir, I respectfully decline again to answer the question under the provisions of the fifth amendment, that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself and under the provisions of the first amendment that all citizens are guaranteed that there shall be no invasion of their rights of freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly.

Mr. VELDE. Have you ever been in the armed services of the United States?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Velde, I respectfully submit that I shall decline to answer that question under the constitutional protection afforded me under the fifth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. And again you are directed to answer that question, Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Upon advice of counsel I again continue to refuse to answer under the protection afforded me by the fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Moore, you stated or suggested a few minutes ago that your life was an open book and your record was a public record that could be looked at. I somehow doubt that fact, and I would like to ask you this question. Were you ever—isn't it a fact that you were on the Oregon State legislative committee of the Communist Party through 1947 and 1948?

Mr. MOORE. May I confer with counsel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, I respectfully decline to answer under the protection afforded by the first amendment and the fifth amendment, if you please, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Since everything you've done has been an open book, do your neighbors have knowledge of the fact and did you tell your neighbors that you were on the Oregon State legislative committee of the Communist Party in 1947 and 1948?

Mr. MOORE. Again, Mr. Kunzig, I decline to answer, the fifth and the first amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you on the State committee of the Communist Party at the present time?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Kunzig, again I decline to answer under the protection of the fifth and the first amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. I have no further questions. It does appear to me to be a shame that a citizen of the United States cannot answer some of the most simple questions for a committee of the United States Congress. You're excused and dismissed. Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Frank Patterson.

Mr. PATTERSON. I have no desire to be televised, sir.

Mr. VELDE. Will you be sworn, first. In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. PATTERSON. I do.

Mr. VELDE. And now you say you desire not to be telecast?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. The cameras will please desist from telecasting the witness during the process of this hearing.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, please, Mr. Patterson?

TESTIMONY OF FRANK V. PATTERSON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, LEO LEVENSON

Mr. PATTERSON. Frank V. Patterson.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see that you are accompanied by counsel. He has been here before, but would counsel kindly state his name for the record here?

Mr. LEVENSON. Leo Levenson, Portland Trust Building, Portland, 4, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Patterson, what is your present address?

Mr. PATTERSON. 4223 Northeast Rodney, Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. And your present employment, Mr. Patterson?

Mr. PATTERSON. I am a bookkeeper, but at the present time I am unemployed.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background, please?

Mr. PATTERSON. B. A., University of Washington.

Mr. KUNZIG. When?

Mr. PATTERSON. Pardon?

Mr. KUNZIG. When was that?

Mr. PATTERSON. 1939. A year of graduate work, Washington, and LL.B. Northwestern College of Law, 1953.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you a member of the bar?

Mr. PATTERSON. I will confer with counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Go right ahead.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. PATTERSON. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are not a member of the bar at the present time?

Mr. PATTERSON. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. Sir, I decline to answer that question on constitutional grounds. First, on the grounds of the first amendment in that it is an invasion of a person's rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly, and, second, on the fourth amendment in that it is an invasion of a person's person, and, third, on the grounds of the fifth amendment, 2 parts thereof; 1 of them being that a person shall not be compelled to testify against himself, and, second, also under the fifth amendment, that a person shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and I feel that this type of a hearing is an invasion of that feature of the fifth amendment because of the unfair procedures of the committee.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now, Mr. Patterson, aside from your viewpoint about what is fair and what is unfair, you are here today, you are being asked very simple questions, you are being asked the questions I hope in a courteous vein, there is no excitement here and we are just interested in finding out about the extent of the Communist conspiracy in this country. We feel that we have evidence—we know that we have evidence—that you know something about this, that you were part of it. We would like to have your testimony cooperating with the committee telling us all that you know about the Communist conspiracy.

Have you applied for membership in the bar?

Mr. PATTERSON. I shall consult with counsel, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Please do.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. PATTERSON. Sir, if a person's application is currently under consideration by the Supreme Court of Oregon would it not be improper for me or for this body to inquire further into that?

Mr. KUNZIG. I didn't know that your application was under consideration. I am not from this part of the country. Your application you say is at the present time being considered by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon?

Mr. PATTERSON. I was asking if that were the case would that make difference in your question?

Mr. KUNZIG. If your application is at the present time being considered by the supreme court I will ask no further questions about your application. Is it presently being so considered?

Mr. PATTERSON. That is the case, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right. I do not wish, nor do we wish in any way to interfere with what is going on presently before the supreme court of this State.

Mr. PATTERSON. Thank you.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Patterson, let me ask you a few questions that may not be going on before the supreme court of this State. Isn't it a fact that you have been secretary for the Progressive Party of the State of Oregon, the Progressive Party, I said?

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, sir, I decline to answer that on the grounds of the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are the second witness today that apparently feels that there is something incriminating about being connected with the Progressive Party. How could the Progressive Party, a perfectly legal party on the ballot, possibly incriminate you?

Mr. PATTERSON. May I say two words: "same reason," as you ask these questions?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes, "same reason," and I will understand means the fifth amendment and that your answer—when you say "same reason" we will understand that you feel that your answer would tend to incriminate you and you, therefore, refuse to answer. Is that right?

Mr. PATTERSON. Well, the "same reasons," meaning the first and fifth and I also want to mention the 9th and 10th amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right. Were you a member of the Progressive Party at all?

Mr. PATTERSON. I decline, same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been secretary of the executive committee of the Communist Party in the State of Oregon?

Mr. PATTERSON. I decline, same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now isn't it a fact that you were one of the men who gave "educationals" as has been already testified here before this committee at Communist Party meetings, in other words, you instructed in the Communist Party line?

Mr. PATTERSON. Decline, same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it also a fact that you also gave Communist Party educationals at public meetings held under the auspices of the Communist Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. Decline, same reasons.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Patterson, the reason why—oh, pardon me, go right ahead and confer with your counsel.

Mr. PATTERSON. Excuse me, please.

Mr. KUNZIG. Go right ahead and confer.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. PATTERSON. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Patterson, the thing that makes your particular case so interesting is that you probably heard testimony here yesterday that you were expelled from the Communist Party in and about 1949 because of the belief of the party—wrong belief as it turned out—that you were an informant for the FBI. And so I ask you now very

definitely, and here is your opportunity to explain clearly, before this committee and before the public, were you expelled from the Communist Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. May I again point out, sir, that I am here under protest and I decline to answer on the grounds of the 1st, 5th, 9th and 10th amendments:

Mr. KUNZIG. You were subpoenaed to come here, is that correct?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. I might say to you, Mr. Patterson, that in the history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities there has never been a witness appear before it who has answered questions put to him truthfully who has ever been prosecuted for a crime. Now it is true, as you know, that many witnesses have been prosecuted for contempt growing out of their testimony before this committee. Some have been prosecuted for perjury growing out of their testimony. But I can guarantee you this that as long as you come here and tell the truth and answer the questions truthfully that, in my opinion you will never be prosecuted for any crime.

With that in mind, I wonder if you will give your country the benefit of your experience in the Communist Party, especially in view of the fact that you were expelled from the Communist Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. I decline to answer on the grounds as heretofore stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. I ask you now, Mr. Patterson, if after your expulsion from the Communist Party in 1949 you ever made any effort to get back into the Communist Party?

Mr. PATTERSON. I decline for the same reasons; the 1st, 5th, 9th and 10th amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever in the Armed Forces of the United States?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir; honorable discharge.

Mr. KUNZIG. What branch of the service did you serve in?

Mr. PATTERSON. Army, the Army of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. From what period of time until what period of time?

Mr. PATTERSON. June of 1942 to September 1943.

Mr. KUNZIG. From '42 to '43?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where were you assigned during that period of time?

Mr. PATTERSON. I shall confer with counsel.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. PATTERSON. Fort Lewis for the first 9 months, Pittsburg Replacement Depot, Calif., for the ensuing 6 months.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time that you were in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. PATTERSON. I decline on the grounds of the 1st, 5th, 9th and 10th amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier, do you have some questions?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. As a lawyer, or rather as a graduate of law school with an LL. B. degree, it is very disappointing to see—

Mr. PATTERSON. I didn't hear you, sir.

Mr. VELDE. I say as a graduate of Northwestern University with an LL. B. degree it is very disappointing to me and I am sure to this committee that you are unable and unwilling to give us the information that we know you possess, information we know would help us destroy the Communist Party conspiracy operating here in this country. You are dismissed. Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I hope and trust that the distinguished officials of the Bar Association of this county and this State will see fit to bring the actions of this witness before the supreme court of this State.

Herbert Simpson.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SIMPSON. I do.

Mr. VELDE. Will you be seated.

Mr. SIMPSON. I wish to also request without TV. I don't like to deprive the TV audience of this opportunity, but I am here under protest, and I feel that it is strictly a disadvantage. I have no right to cross-examine—

Mr. VELDE. Well now, would the TV cameras disturb you in your testimony? If we do turn the TV cameras off, if I direct that the TV cameras be turned off, will you then come forward and answer the questions that are put to you by counsel and by committee members?

Mr. SIMPSON. I would say to that I will answer them protecting my rights as you will soon know.

Mr. VELDE. Under the rules of the committee on the request by any witness that he not be telecast, the Chair must regretfully ask the television cameras to desist in photographing or telecasting the witness himself.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, sir?

TESTIMONY OF HERBERT SIMPSON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, REUBEN LENSKÉ

Mr. SIMPSON. Herbert Simpson.

Mr. KUNZIG. Go ahead and confer with your attorney if you wish. (Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. KUNZIG. Would counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. LENSKÉ. Reuben Lenske, Lawyers' Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Thank you, Mr. Lenske. Mr. Simpson, would you please state your residence?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer on the basis of the 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th and 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request the witness be directed to answer this question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes. Again let me say that the matter of your address is a matter which this committee has a right to inquire into, and I can see no reason how that could possibly incriminate you in any way, and you are directed to answer the question, Mr. Simpson.

Mr. SIMPSON. I respectfully submit that I feel that this would be a violation of my rights under the Constitution. I decline to answer that question under the 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that you live at 9115 North Geneva, Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. SIMPSON. I decline to answer that question under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 9, 5, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer that question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes; again you are directed to answer the question.

Mr. SIMPSON. I respectfully submit, Mr. Velde, that I feel this would be a violation of my constitutional right, under the Constitution of the United States, under articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where are you presently employed, Mr. Simpson?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question on the Constitution of the United States under articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14. If I may, I would like to read those articles.

Mr. KUNZIG. We know those articles quite well, Mr. Simpson. I respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer the question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes. Your employment is a matter of which this committee has the right and duty to inquire into, and can see no way in which it could possibly incriminate you, to give an honest answer to that question, so you are directed to answer the question, sir.

Mr. SIMPSON. I respectfully submit, Mr. Velde, that I refuse to answer that question under the Constitution of the United States under articles 1, 9, 5, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give this committee, please, a brief résumé of your educational background?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under the Constitution of the United States under articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. I respectfully request that the witness be directed to answer that question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, again you are directed to answer the question.

Mr. SIMPSON. I respectfully submit that I refuse to answer that question under the grounds of the Constitution of the United States under articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Simpson, did you ever go to high school?

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Kunzig, I respectfully submit that I refuse to answer that question under the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, specifically articles 1, 5, 9, and 10.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, warning the witness of the dangers of contempt and that the committee may well consider him in contempt, I respectfully submit that he be directed to answer that question.

Mr. VELDE. Well, of course, Mr. Kunzig, the witness has the advice of counsel and I see no duty upon our part to further advise him as to the possibility of contempt citations.

Mr. SIMPSON. I would submit that my counsel is not able to cross-examine any of the witnesses.

Mr. VELDE. I do want to say that you are placing yourself in a very good place for contempt action by this committee and by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you direct him please, Mr. Chairman, to answer that last question?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer the last question. Do you remember the question, Mr. Kunzig?

Mr. SIMPSON. It isn't necessary. My answer will be the same.

Mr. KUNZIG. In other words, no matter what the question put to you this morning your answer will be that you refuse to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment?

Mr. SIMPSON. Is that a question?

Mr. KUNZIG. It sounds like it to me.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. SIMPSON. Not necessarily so.

Mr. KUNZIG. Not necessarily, all right. Then let me ask you this question: Were you ever chairman of the finance committee of the Communist Party for the State of Oregon?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever chairman of the finance committee of the Communist Party for the city of Portland?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now isn't it a fact, Mr. Simpson, that you have been in the Communist Party for 15 years and that this very moment as you sit before this committee of your Congress that you are a member of the State committee of the Communist Party of Oregon?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question on the rights—on my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution of the United States under articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I cannot see how it possibly incriminates anyone to be in the Armed Forces of the United States and, therefore, I respectfully request that this witness be directed to answer this question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer the question Mr. Witness.

Mr. SIMPSON. I respectfully submit, Mr. Velde, that I refuse to answer that question under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have any questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. SIMPSON. I would like to point out that these articles are amendments to the Constitution of the United States and are known, except for the 14th, are known as the Bill of Rights. They are contained in the Bill of Rights. Thank you.

Mr. VELDE. Just a moment.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are not finished yet.

Mr. SIMPSON. I'm not in any hurry.

Mr. FRAZIER. What is that printed paper that you have been referring to there and reading from?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10—just a moment before I'm through answering.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. SIMPSON. Under advice of counsel, this is a copy, a very beautiful copy, of the Bill of Rights as provided in the 10 original amendments to the Constitution of the United States in force December 15, 1791.

Mr. FRAZIER. And who furnished you that?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. FRAZIER. Was it furnished to you by the Communist Party?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. FRAZIER. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if you realize, Mr. Simpson, that if the Communist conspiracy took over in this country that you wouldn't be allowed to bring that beautifully drawn up Bill of Rights and Constitution before a body of commissars in this country and do as you have done here today? I hope you realize that. Do you?

Or do you believe that we would go right on in this country with the same United States Constitution, the same Bill of Rights, that we have lived under for so long if the Communist conspiracy took over?

Mr. SIMPSON. I refuse to answer that question on my rights under the Constitution of the United States, articles 1, 5, 9, 10, and 14.

Mr. VELDE. The witness is dismissed. Call your next witness.

Mr. KUNZIG. Robert Canon.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CANON. I do sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give your full name please, sir?

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT WISHART CANON

Mr. CANON. Robert Wishart Canon.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell the name, the middle name and the last name?

Mr. CANON. W-i-s-h-a-r-t C-a-n-o-n.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are not accompanied by counsel. Under the rules of this committee published in the blue pamphlet, the rules of procedure of this committee, you are entitled to have counsel. Rule VII says that, "At every hearing, public or executive, every witness shall be accorded the privilege of having counsel of his own choosing." Do you desire to testify without counsel, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your address please, sir?

Mr. CANON. I live at 2737 North East 11th.

Mr. KUNZIG. And where is that?

Mr. CANON. Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where were you born, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. I was born at Kansas City, Kans.

Mr. KUNZIG. When?

Mr. CANON. 1919.

Mr. KUNZIG. Could you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background please?

Mr. CANON. Yes. I graduated from high school in Denver, Colo., went 2 years to the University of Colorado, and 2 years to Worcester College in Ohio.

Mr. KUNZIG. When did you graduate from Worcester College in Ohio?

Mr. CANON. 1940.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was that the end of your formal education?

Mr. CANON. That's right, yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? I might warn you that is considered an incriminating thing here, but would you tell us when you served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. VELDE. It is considered by some as incriminating here.

Mr. KUNZIG. By a very, very small minority I'm afraid, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. We hope.

Mr. KUNZIG. We hope, yes.

Mr. CANON. I volunteered for the Air Corps in 1940 and served for 2 or 3 months, washed out, and then I volunteered again in 1943. I spent about a year in Army specialized training program, and then in the combat engineers. I was discharged in October of 1944.

Mr. KUNZIG. Going on from that time, Mr. Canon, could you please tell the committee your employment, at least the highlights of your employment, from that time until the present?

Mr. CANON. When I left the Army I came directly to Portland. My principal jobs were first with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States Department of Labor, and then I went to work at Reed College in the Veterans' guidance center counseling veterans. I worked there from 1945 to 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you were at Reed College counseling veterans, but I take it that you were actually and technically employed at that time by the Veterans' Administration. Is that right?

Mr. CANON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Situated at Reed College?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now in 1948 did there come a change in your employment?

Mr. CANON. In 1948 I became director of admissions at Reed College and held that position until the last of May of this year.

Mr. KUNZIG. As director of admissions of Reed College you were then an employee of Reed College?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you have any other position beside being director of admissions?

Mr. CANON. Last September I became also dean of students.

Mr. KUNZIG. Dean of students?

Mr. CANON. Dean of students, yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see.

Mr. VELDE. I wonder if you would tell the committee a little bit more about your position as director of admission at Reed College? Just what duties did you have as director of admissions there?

Mr. CANON. Well the director of admissions there is simply the public relations man for the college in a sense, the salesman if you will. My job was to travel about the country interesting students in a Reed education, reviewing their credentials, admitting the new class.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, I didn't understand when he became dean of students?

Mr. CANON. I became dean of students in September of 1953.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now I understand that you are no longer employed by Reed College. What is your present employment situation?

Mr. CANON. Well at the present time I am unemployed. I resigned on the 31st of May of this year. I am going to seek new employment shortly.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Canon, before we go into further details of your testimony, let me ask you if you have ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I have.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you tell this committee in some detail how and why you got into the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Well I got into the Communist Party primarily because I felt that it was working a lot harder for democracy than—and with considerably less cynicism—than either of the other parties. It had a very strong idealistic appeal and I felt that times were such that it was necessary to join in with other people in trying to accomplish some of the social aims that seemed important to me at the time.

The Communist Party was actually a subsidiary in a sense and my primary interests were in many other organizations; in racial organizations, in veterans' organizations and so forth, and civil rights, and through these organizations I came into contact with people who identified themselves as Communists. And from what I could see of these people, they were perfectly loyal Americans and seemed to be doing a very splendid job along the lines of my interest.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Canon, I note that you mention that there were other groups that you were connected with, I think that it would be of interest to the community and of great value in our overall testimony for you to explain in detail the different types of groups that you belonged to and how, one after the other, they led to the final step which was the joining of the Communist Party.

Mr. CANON. The first organization which I joined in moving to Portland was the Urban League.

Mr. KUNZIG. Urban League?

Mr. CANON. Urban League, U-r-b-a-n.

Mr. KUNZIG. Tell us something about the Urban League, please.

Mr. CANON. Well the Urban League was and is a nationwide organization dedicated to the task of trying to bring greater understanding amongst both white and Negro peoples as to their problems of living compatibly together. It is an organization which in Portland has concentrated primarily on finding for Negro people equal job opportunities, equal economic opportunities. They have done a very excellent job.

I became active in the Urban League first. And then almost simultaneously I became active in what is known as the I. C. C. A. S. P., the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. I might say that when I got out of the Army and came to Portland it was just prior to the 1944 elections and I worked very actively for the reelection of Franklin Roosevelt, and then I got into the I. C. C. A. S. P., which later developed into the Progressive Citizens of America, which in turn developed into the Progressive Party, and I was interested and active in all those organizations.

Mr. KUNZIG. What sort of work did you do in the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions?

Mr. CANON. Well I did practically no work there. It was more of a discussion group.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think that the record should show at this time, Mr. Chairman, that the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is a cited Communist-front organization from as early as this period, 1950-51, and it was cited, of course, after the period of time that you were active in it at that period but, of course, it was cited for the activities throughout the country that took place during the period of time that you were a member.

Mr. CANON. All that I knew of that organization is that it had assisted materially in the reelection of President Roosevelt. And then I helped to organize and became one of the first chairmen of the American Veterans' Committee which I presume that you know something of. I became very active in veterans' affairs.

Mr. VELDE. That isn't to be confused with what is known as Amvets is it?

Mr. CANON. No, no, those are two separate organizations. This was organized by Charles Bolte. It was an organization which—I beg your pardon.

Mr. KUNZIG. How do you spell Bolte?

Mr. CANON. Bolte, B-o-l-t-e. Its principal appeal was that they were calling upon veterans to join together briefly to try and help in the period of readjustment, but that then they would dissolve, that this was not to become another political pressure group or something of the sort.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now did people that you met in these various groups, such as the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the A. V. C., and so forth, did people that you met in there turn out later to be also people that you knew later as Communists?

Mr. CANON. Some, yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Was it association with those people that gradually led you into association into the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. I would think so to some extent. As I became more and more active in organizations. I became a joiner, in a sense. I was tremendously enthusiastic about being a citizen, my responsibilities of citizenship, and so on and so forth, and as I became more active I couldn't help but become more and more interested in the problems of civil rights. I would say that this alone was the most important factor in carrying me into the Communist Party. As a veteran, for example, as the State director of the American Veterans' Committee, I was frequently labeled a Communist. I was not a Communist. I became resentful.

Mr. KUNZIG. You weren't at that time.

Mr. CANON. I was not at that time, and I became resentful. I realize that civil rights must be protected, and the right of an American to stand up and say what he believed, and so forth, but as I became interested in veterans' affairs, in Negro affairs, and so forth, I saw that publicly the Communist Party was standing for each of these things which I stood for, and, since I joined a dozen organizations anyway, I thought this was another excellent one to join.

Mr. VELDE. Let's get it straight, again, professor. During what period of time was this, that you were gradually indoctrinated?

Mr. CANON. This was from the time that I came to Portland in late 1944 up until January of 1947 when I actually affiliated with the Communist Party.

Mr. VELDE. Thank you.

Mr. KUNZIG. Which came first, your affiliation with the Communist Party—I want to get the dates straight—or your employment, your actual switch-over of employment to be director of admissions of Reed College?

Mr. CANON. My joining the Communist Party came first.

Mr. KUNZIG. So that when you were employed as director of admissions at Reed College you were at that very moment a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Well, no. Actually I had pulled out so far as I was concerned.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now what was the date that you became director of admissions? That was in 1948; is that right?

Mr. CANON. That's right. I became director of admissions in December of 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. And when did you get out of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Well, as near to that date as I possibly could.

Mr. KUNZIG. Just prior to it, in other words?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. So you were in the party from 1947 until roughly the end of 1948?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. After the elections of 1948?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now those elections were elections in which you yourself ran; is that correct?

Mr. CANON. That's correct. I had also become a member of the Young Democrats of Oregon and was a registered Democrat. I decided to run in the May primaries of 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. For what position?

Mr. CANON. For the house of representatives of the legislature in Salem. I ran in the primaries as a Democrat, as a Roosevelt Democrat, somewhat distinguished from more conservative Democrats, and did receive the nomination through the primaries.

Mr. KUNZIG. So you were nominated on the Democratic ticket as you say on the Roosevelt Democratic ticket to run for the State legislature, but at that time you were actually a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That's right. I was.

Mr. KUNZIG. You were probably also endorsed by the Progressive Party, were you?

Mr. CANON. Then the Progressive Party was organized formally in the summer of 1948, and I received their coendorsement, and on the ballot in November I was listed Democrat-Progressive.

Mr. KUNZIG. But it didn't say Democrat-Progressive-Communist?

Mr. CANON. No, it did not.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think, Mr. Chairman, before we go further into details about how he received his nomination, that this would be a good moment for perhaps a 10-minute break.

Mr. VELDE. Yes. The committee will be in recess for 10 minutes. (Ten-minute recess.)

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order, please. You may proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Canon, at the time we took the break, we were discussing your nomination to run for office here for the State legislature, and I wish you would, please, give us in some detail how that took place, whether you volunteered, whether the Communist Party selected you, how they managed to get you put across to the Progressive Party, how they managed to put you across to the Democratic Party on which ticket you were finally nominated. Would you describe the whole situation in detail, please?

Mr. CANON. I don't remember too much detail actually. I know that the initiative did not come from me. I was asked by a number of people, I think people primarily in the Young Democrats, if I would run for the State legislature, and I did agree to run.

Mr. KUNZIG. In fairness to the whole picture, they, of course, did not know that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Well, the Young Democrats at this time were quite a small organization, and I think a good many of the members were at that time rather interested in the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you suggesting that there were others who were members of the Communist Party, too?

Mr. CANON. I don't understand you.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you suggesting that there were other members of the group—you have just discussed the Young Democrats, who were members of the Communist Party, too.

Mr. CANON. Yes, I would—that is what I meant to say. I can't remember exactly from what official organization I received an invitation to run because there was something of an interlocking directorate.

Mr. KUNZIG. An interlocking directorate by and between whom?

Mr. CANON. What I'm trying to say is that a group of people who were interested in a number of organizations, among them the Communist Party, discussed this matter with me, and I wouldn't say that the call came expressly from the Communist Party, but I think it came from, in the name of the Young Democrats.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who were the people who discussed this with you?

Mr. CANNON. Well Kenneth Fitzgerald was the man who was most instrumental I would say in having me run for office.

Mr. KUNZIG. Kenneth Fitzgerald is the man who testified here yesterday?

Mr. CANON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. He refused to answer questions when put to him. Let me ask you now, did you know Kenneth Fitzgerald to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes; I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. He was a member with you?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. No doubt in your mind whatsoever?

Mr. CANON. No, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who were some of the others who persuaded you to run for public office?

Mr. CANON. That I simply can't remember.

Mr. KUNZIG. You remember Kenneth Fitzgerald, and you can't remember any others?

Mr. CANON. I remember him particularly.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now this running for office, I presume, was the same type of situation as in the case of Homer Owen who testified here yesterday?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. He, also, ran at the same time?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. And also in the same circumstances and the same auspices and so forth?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew him, of course, well?

Mr. CANON. Yes; I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. You still know him; is that right?

Mr. CANON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew him to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes; I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. His identification of you as a member of the Communist Party was, of course, correct?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now when you ran for office did you win?

Mr. CANON. I did win in the primaries. I won by a rather overwhelming majority as I recall. And then when I accepted the endorsement of the Progressive Party I lost—either the bottom man or the second from the bottom, I don't know which.

Mr. VELDE. In the November election you were on the regular Democratic ballot and on the Progressive ballot also; is that right?

Mr. CANON. I was a regular nominee—I was a nominee of the Democratic Party by virtue of the May primaries. I was a nominee of the Progressive Party by virtue of a convention nomination. But on the ballot I was listed as "Democrat-Progressive."

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. CANON. You are able in this State to run on two tickets. I was not registered as a Progressive, however.

Mr. VELDE. Did you do anything publicly to accept the Progressive Party nomination?

Mr. CANON. Oh, yes; I went to the Progressive Party Convention, participated in it and publicly accepted the endorsement of the Progressive Party.

Mr. VELDE. I see. I don't want to go back over old testimony, but you mentioned some of the organizations which you belonged to in the 1940's, the early 1940's, that you thought led you to joining the Communist Party. Did you mention all those organizations now? Have you mentioned all of the organizations that you belonged to?

Mr. CANON. I gave you the names of all of the organizations to which I belonged prior to going into the Communist Party, I believe. I did take part in other organizations at a later time.

Mr. VELDE. I see.

Mr. KUNZIG. In order to get those dates straight that the chairman was just talking about, that was in 1946, 1947, that period of time; is that right?

Mr. CANON. That is right, 1946, 1947; I should say the middle 1940's.

Mr. VELDE. The middle 1940's instead of the early 1940's.

Mr. KUNZIG. One of the groups that you mentioned was the Urban League. I want to give you an opportunity to say more about the Urban League so that under no circumstances is there an implication that there is any subversive tint to the Urban League. Would you testify further along that at the present time?

Mr. CANON. I would appreciate that. The Urban League was organized, I believe here in Portland, in 1945, under the leadership of Bill Berry. This organization did attract, of course——

Mr. KUNZIG. How do you spell Berry?

Mr. CANON. B-e-r-r-y.

Mr. CANON. The organization did attract a considerable number of people of all political colorations. We had quite a problem in Portland at this time with a vast immigration of Negro people and we were all of us seriously concerned about the problem of integration.

Among those people who were attracted were naturally many people in the Communist Party. However, Bill Berry made it quite clear from the beginning that his organization was a service group, was not in any way to become a political football, and I think that he scrupulously avoided a tie-in with any special interest group. A little later, I would say in 1947 or so, the Urban League became quite unpopular with the Communist Party because of the attitude which Mr. Berry had taken, that he was considered a social democrat, something of this sort, that he was not interested in a mass organization, he was interested in an elite organization, the intellectuals of both Negro and white groups, and that this was not something to which the Communist Party could lend its support.

I don't think that the Urban League has been at any time involved in Communist Party activities here.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think that the record should show, Mr. Chairman, that no inference should be taken in any way against the Urban League due to testimony given here in public session.

Mr. VELDE. Yes; the record will so state.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Canon, did you ever have any connection with the Civil Rights Congress of Oregon about which there was some testimony yesterday?

Mr. CANON. Yes; I was the cochairman of the Civil Rights Congress when it was organized. I don't recall the year. I would judge 1947. I would think that it was 1947. Don Wollam and I——

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that name please?

Mr. CANON. I believe that it is W-o-l-l-a-m. I can't tell you. I don't know.

Mr. KUNZIG. W-o-l-l-a-m, Don Wollam; yes——

Mr. CANON. I had been working just prior to this on a problem of some Spanish boys, Spanish refugee boys, who were stranded in Portland. I was interested in their plight and in that connection came to know, I came to know, Irvin Goodman and —

Mr. KUNZIG. Came to know who?

Mr. CANON. Irvin Goodman, an attorney here, who was also interested in the plight of these boys. He then later, on the basis of that friendship, asked me if I would be interested in helping—if he would serve as counsel if I would be interested—get together a group who would be able in the event that something of this sort happened to offer protection for people on the basis of civil rights, to help protect their civil rights.

Don Wollam and I did cochair it. We went about as far as to have letterheads, stationery printed, a number of national officers. Actually we did practically no work. There was no issue before us.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now let me ask this. You say that it was roughly in 1947 when you became active in the Civil Rights Congress. How long did you remain active?

Mr. CANON. That I can't tell you.

Mr. KUNZIG. A year?

Mr. CANON. Well, it was an organization which was founded for future need. The only time that I did anything in the name of the Civil Rights Congress, I did receive a wire from somebody in New York asking me to arrange a meeting for Gerhart Eisler. I am still fuzzy on the details of that but apparently Gerhart Eisler was out on bail and wanted to take a national tour to explain his point of view. He wanted to explain that he was a political prisoner. I received a wire asking that I set up a meeting in Portland under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, which I did. I got into a great deal of difficulty because I arranged for the meeting in one of the public schools and the school board heard about it, denied me the use of the school building, and I went before the school board and fought a battle on it. I was defeated, but prior to this Gerhart Eisler left for Germany and so the whole thing was without avail. And so that was the only time that I did any work for the Civil Rights Congress, and where the letterhead stationery went, I don't know.

Mr. VELDE. Was that in line with what Irvin Goodman asked you to do, that is, to take it up with the Civil Rights Congress in order to defend so-called political prisoners and people who appeared before the Un-American Activities Committee and so forth?

Mr. CANON. Well as I recall Mr. Goodman felt that the American Civil Liberties League [Union] was not going to be willing in the future to militantly defend the rights of people on the leftwing. He believed that it was necessary, regardless of whether or not you believed in communism, it was necessary until such time as the party was made illegal, that Communists be afforded adequate protection and adequate audience. Mr. Goodman, I am sure, wanted to see this organization organized for the sole purpose of providing legal assistance to those who might otherwise be denied legal assistance.

Mr. VELDE. And were you a Communist at that time, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I was.

Mr. VELDE. Did Mr. Goodman know that you were a Communist?

Mr. CANON. I can't answer that. I don't know. I was always told that Mr. Goodman was not a Communist himself. Whether he knew about me, I can't say.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I think the record should show that, at this point, that the Civil Rights Congress was declared subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark on December 4, 1947. That was released at that time all over the country.

I would like to ask you this question. When that happened did you make any effort to disassociate yourself with this group which the Attorney General of the United States cited as subversive and Communist?

Mr. CANON. No, I did not because at that time it seemed to me that almost everything which people were attempting to do in the name of greater democracy was being cited as un-American, and I was contemptuous of the charges. I knew perfectly well that the Civil Rights Congress did have the blessing of the Communist Party but on the other hand it seemed to me perfectly legitimate that Communists should have the protection of some such organization and so it made no difference to me whatsoever.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you feel today that the Communist Party is subversive and un-American as you said?

Mr. CANON. Is subversive and un-American?

Mr. KUNZIG. Today I am talking about.

Mr. CANON. I have very little personal knowledge today. I will just have to say what I read in the papers.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well, what is your viewpoint as to the Communist Party at the present time today?

Mr. CANON. Frankly, I don't know. I would say that I think that it is highly likely that in any organization which is a critical organization, or an organization which is dedicated to social change, that there would be people within that group who would be willing to indulge in sabotage and so forth. This I can well believe.

As far as its being subversive, I would believe that there are many people in the Communist Party who would like very much to change our form of government by one means or another. The word "subversive" makes me a little hesitant. I don't know quite what I mean by it.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever have any connection or did you ever go to the Communist Party headquarters in Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. CANON. Yes, many times. The first time I went to the Communist Party headquarters was just prior to joining the party. I had met a man in the American Veterans' Committee who identified himself as a Communist and told me that I might consider joining the party, that it was an organization which militantly supported all the things which I apparently did believe in. And so I took the direct approach, went to Communist Party headquarters, talked to Earl Payne who was at that time the chairman of the Oregon Communist Party.

I remember my first question. It seems a little naive but I asked him if there was any truth to the stories that the American Communist Party was tied up with the Soviet Union, the Soviet gold stories, were the American Communists actually receiving funds and directions from the Soviet Union and so forth.

Mr. KUNZIG. What did he say?

Mr. CANON. He said that this was absolutely not true, that this was a basic American party, that they looked to the Soviet Union in very much the same way that our own Jeffersonian Democrats looked to the French Revolution as a point of inspiration.

I also asked him at that time about the Communist Party attitude concerning religion. Was it true that the party was attempting to stifle religion? What was their intolerance within the party? He said that this was not true, that they hoped under a Socialist regime that religion would just cease to be a need of people, but that they were not actively opposing it, and after my talk with Mr. Payne at that time, I felt that most of the charges that had been levied against the Communist Party were probably untrue.

Mr. KUNZIG. That was what you felt at that time.

Mr. CANON. At that time.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, you said that someone had urged you to join the party. Who was that?

Mr. CANON. This was Frank Patterson.

Mr. KUNZIG. Frank Patterson testified here this morning, or rather refused to testify. Let me ask you the question very clearly. Did you know Frank Patterson to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. And he was the person who urged you to join the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. He was to my knowledge the first man who identified himself to me as a Communist, and I worked with him for several months in the American Veterans' Committee and had a high regard for his judgment and his integrity, and I was tremendously impressed when he stood up and said that he was a Communist and that perhaps I might be interested.

Mr. VELDE. This was in 1947, was it, Professor?

Mr. CANON. I would say this was in 1946. The American Veterans' Committee was organized in the fall of 1946 and this was in the first several months of its organization, when Mr. Patterson was a very active member of AVC.

Mr. VELDE. By that time, of course, I imagine you had studied quite a little of the Communist literature, hadn't you?

Mr. CANON. No, sir; I don't believe I had seen any Communist literature at that time.

Mr. VELDE. Not at the time that you joined the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. You said that you went frequently to the headquarters in Portland. Where were the headquarters?

Mr. CANON. At the time I first started going, they were in what is known as Redman Hall, in the southeast part of town. I don't remember, I think it was on Hawthorne Street. I'm not sure, and they moved over in the northeast district on Union Avenue, but my position at that time was that it seemed to me from my observation there was nothing illegal or un-American about the Communist Party and that I was a perfectly free American, and if I was going to have any business with communism, I wanted to have it openly, and I just walked right in to party headquarters and continued to do so, and it wasn't until after I was in the party for some time that I began to realize the necessity for a certain amount of secrecy on this. My initial reaction

was if I'm a Communist, I want to say I'm a Communist, but that changed gradually as I became more intimate with the party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you knew Earl Payne then. You've mentioned Kenneth Fitzgerald, Homer Owen, Payne, and Frank Patterson as people you knew in the Communist Party.

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now did you join any particular club of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I joined what was known as the professional club.

Mr. KUNZIG. The professional club of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. What did that mean, the professional club?

Mr. CANON. Well, there were many clubs. Each had a name. Ours was no more exclusively professional than several others. Our particular club was made up primarily of people whose interests and livelihood were centered around Reed College. It was a very small club, and the party went through several reorganizations at that time, organizing clubs on the basis of neighborhood and then organizing clubs on the basis of common industry, and so forth, but ours remained stable throughout the period as a group of people who normally associated in Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. Suppose you give us the names, please, of the members of this small group you called the professional club of the Communist Party here in Portland?

Mr. CANON. The stable membership was myself and my wife—

Mr. KUNZIG. Your wife was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That's right. She went along with me.

Mr. KUNZIG. She is also out of the Communist Party now as you are?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. We'll cover that a bit later. Now who were the other members? You and your wife—

Mr. CANON. And Spencer and Mrs. Gill.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who is Spencer Gill?

Mr. CANON. Well, at that time, at the time I joined, Mr. Gill was—I think it was at the time I joined—working at the guidance center at Reed College as I was, so, although we were not affiliated, officially affiliated with the college, we were still working together at the college. What he does now I'm not certain.

Mr. KUNZIG. What sort of work did he do at the guidance center?

Mr. CANON. Veterans' counseling. Our job was to test and evaluate capabilities of veterans and advise them in the use of their Public Law 346 money.

Mr. KUNZIG. The man that was then advising veterans and guiding them in the use of laws, and so forth and so on, and what rights they had was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Name was Spencer Gill?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, that's right, yes sir. G-i-l-l.

Mr. KUNZIG. And his wife was also?

Mr. CANON. Yes sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. A member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. And who else?

Mr. CANON. And Prof. Lloyd Reynolds and his wife.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you say "Prof. Lloyd Reynolds." Where is he a professor?

Mr. CANON. At Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. And what subject does he teach?

Mr. CANON. Does he teach? He teaches graphic art.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you knew him and his wife, and Spencer Gill and his wife, of your own personal knowledge, to be members of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That is right, sir. And then Dr. Stanley Moore joined our group in September or August of 1948.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Stanley Moore is the man who appeared before this committee recently in Washington, D. C., and took the fifth amendment and who has been recently writing letters to newspapers here and making all sorts of public statements not under oath, of course, we must never forget that, not under oath—when he was under oath he refused to answer the questions—and he intimates that there is all just nothing to this and totally unimportant, and therefore I want to make very sure that we have his identification clear, positive and definite.

You knew Stanley Moore of Reed College, presently on a year's leave of absence, to be a member of the Communist Party and you met with him as a member of the Communist Party. Is that correct?

Mr. CANON. That is right sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is Lloyd Reynolds and his wife, Spencer Gill and his wife, you and your wife, and Stanley Moore?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Does that comprise the group of the professional club?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. How often did you meet, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. Too frequently, oh, twice a month I would say on the average.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did you meet?

Mr. CANON. In one of our homes. We would rotate in our homes. This probably would not have appeared to the casual observer as anything approaching a Communist Party meeting.

Mr. KUNZIG. But it was?

Mr. CANON. Pardon.

Mr. KUNZIG. But it was?

Mr. CANON. But it was, but we had all known each other, with the exception of Stanley Moore, who was a late arrival, we had all known each other for several years and were brought together on a social—a common social plane and work interest as much as we were on the basis of any other. It was quite disturbing to the party leadership that we spent so much time socializing and talking about our families, and so forth, and so little time in party business.

Mr. KUNZIG. How did the party leadership know that?

Mr. CANON. The party leadership would periodically visit our club.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who would visit the club?

Mr. CANON. Earl and Rose Payne—his wife, Rose.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you know her to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Oh, yes; yes, sir. They visited us frequently, and then after Mr. Payne was expelled from the party Mark Haller visited us on several occasions.

Mr. KUNZIG. And so you knew Mark Haller to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. I presume, Professor Canon, that you knew at that time, your group knew, that the FBI and other intelligence agencies of the Government were making an investigation of communistic activities, didn't you?

Mr. CANON. That is right; yes.

Mr. VELDE. And you knew also that this committee, or rather the predecessor of this committee, had been making investigations?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. VELDE. I was just wondering whether your group took any security measures to protect yourselves from investigations by the FBI, for instance?

Mr. CANON. Well not elaborate security measures because it was such a normal and natural association of 6 or 7 people.

Mr. VELDE. More like a bridge club?

Mr. CANON. That is right. And we frequently had pot-luck dinners, and so forth, but it was perfectly natural that all of us should under normal circumstances come together. We did try to vary our meeting times, vary the houses in which we met, so that there would not be any pattern of consistency. Later on in the 1948 period, the party became somewhat apprehensive and we began parking our cars a block or so away, and so on. But in 1947, 1948, the early part of 1948, even Mark Haller would drive right up to the front door and park his car. We weren't particularly security conscious.

Mr. VELDE. Now how were you advised of the place and the time of the meeting?

Mr. CANON. Just seeing each other in the halls at the college.

Mr. VELDE. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now at the same time that you were meeting with this small professional club of the Communist Party, we have already had testimony that Homer Owen was meeting with the John Reed Club, which is composed almost entirely of students of Reed College.

It is interesting to me to note that you were a member of one group and that the student group was apparently a different group. Could you explain a little bit in detail why that was? Why they were kept separate?

Mr. CANON. Well our particular group of people were, to my knowledge, always kept quite isolated from the main body of the party. We were, with respect to the students, we were encouraged to do whatever we could to uncover latent interest among the students and to encourage it into party membership, but to keep ourselves protected as much as possible. I don't think that we often identified ourselves actually to students. Now I knew that there was a John Reed Club at Reed.

Mr. KUNZIG. Oh, you did know that there was a John Reed Club?

Mr. CANON. I did know that there was a John Reed Club, and I think that I had something to do with activating it again. As I understand, it was active prior to the war and then had dropped by the wayside during the war. I had something to do with reactivating it, but we never met with them nor did they meet with us.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now this is very important and I would like to go into this in detail. I realize that some of this is quite difficult for you to go into in detail, but I think that it is very important.

In other words, what you are telling this committee is that in a major and an important college of the United States of America you, as a member of the staff and in a very important position as director of admissions—

Mr. CANON. No, not a member of the staff.

Mr. KUNZIG. You were not yet a member of the staff?

Mr. CANON. No, no, I was still at the guidance center.

Mr. KUNZIG. You were still at the guidance center?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. But situated right on the Reed College campus?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now I want to get the dates straight just for this purpose. Now in that capacity in the guidance center you were in some way responsible for attracting young students who went to that college to become members of the Communist Party. Is that right?

Mr. CANON. That is correct. But in my position there I wasn't considered as an official staff member of the college. I was very prominent in the American Veterans' Committee and there were many, many students on the campus who were eligible for this veterans' organization.

Mr. KUNZIG. And of course immediately after this point of time, in the fall of 1948, December 1948, you then became dean of admissions.

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Director of admissions.

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. And later dean—

Mr. CANON. But during this time when I was in the guidance center I came to know a number of the students and those who indicated that they were more than sympathetic to the left-wing cause, I did what I could to encourage them along the road.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now a perfect example, from the testimony of Homer Owen, he comes to college as a young man, comes in there, eventually gets into these various groups, finally becomes a Communist Party member and within 2 years is a member of the State committee of the Communist Party of the State of Oregon while at the same time a student at Reed College.

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. That was the testimony that was given here yesterday.

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now, did you pay dues, Professor Canon?

Mr. CANON. Yes, it isn't professor. I have only a B. A. degree. I am not a professor. I want to clear that up.

Mr. KUNZIG. What shall we say: "dean," or "mister"?

Mr. CANON. "Mister" is more appropriate. We did pay dues. I don't remember the amount. I think it was—I think there was a scale worked out depending upon your level of income. I don't remember that. I remember my wife paid 10 cents. Housewives and unemployed people paid 10 cents a meeting.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are not suggesting by that that housewives are considered unemployed people?

Mr. CANON. No, I think not.

Mr. KUNZIG. I am sure that all the housewives would rise with indignation at that. They pay 10 cents, is that right?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, how about assessments, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. This was the major source of income.

Mr. KUNZIG. How did assessments come about? Tell us something about that.

Mr. CANON. Well in various ways—in my early months in the party assessments were almost always voluntary. Simply each week, or each 2 weeks, there would be a new crisis and we would be asked to contribute as heavily as we could. We were also asked to seek out as many sympathetic people on the outside of the party as possible and solicit funds from them.

Mr. KUNZIG. For what sorts of purposes would these funds be solicited?

Mr. CANON. Well practically the whole gamut. We would frequently raise money for our own central office expense.

Mr. KUNZIG. Of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Of the Communist Party. It cost four or five hundred dollars a month to maintain an office and to pay Mr. Payne and secretaries and so forth.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now you certainly didn't go outside of the Communist Party and say to outsiders or——

Mr. CANON. No, not to those.

Mr. KUNZIG (continuing). To, as you say, sympathetic people, "We want money for the office of the Communist Party." You didn't say that?

Mr. CANON. No, that is correct, but our basic office expenses had to be underwritten. Mark Haller was sent east to a training school.

Mr. KUNZIG. We had testimony about that yesterday. You know then, of your own personal knowledge, that Mark Haller was sent to a training school of the Communist Party in the east?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. In New York State?

Mr. CANON. That is right. And we raised money for that and so on. But almost anything that would come up, if you read the left-wing press you know that there is a crisis brewing constantly.

Mr. KUNZIG. The Communist Party prefers constant crises. Is that correct?

Mr. CANON. Well I won't say that they prefer it, I will say that they seek diligently to find the flaws in the system, the isolated cases, and from that build up the whole fabric. This Negro in South Carolina is being deprived of his civil rights which is indicative of the trend toward fascism which is so on and so on and so on. But we did contribute heavily for those causes.

Mr. KUNZIG. What does "heavily" mean? Give us an example of amounts that were contributed

Mr. CANON. Oh, \$25, \$30. I don't know that I ever gave that much at one time. Usually it was—it was heavy on the amounts that we were living on, on the income that we were living on.

Mr. KUNZIG. How often would these \$25 bites come along?

Mr. CANON. Well, the bites were constant. There were always a need for money.

Mr. KUNZIG. And so the party is kind to housewives by letting them off for 10 cents, for 10-cent dues, and then come along for \$25 bites. Is that the way it works?

Mr. CANON. Well——

Mr. KUNZIG. Called assessments?

Mr. CANON. That is right, we were asked to pay in accordance with our convictions. There was always an attempt to persuade us first that there was a need for this so that—

Mr. KUNZIG. The more money you gave, the better a Communist you would seem to be?

Mr. CANON. No, well, that's right, the more really you saw a problem, but—and we were criticized frequently for being as niggardly in our contributions as we were.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you have mentioned various people so far that you knew to members of the Communist Party. Let's see, Fitzgerald, you mentioned him; you mentioned Owen. Did you know Herb Simpson to be a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I knew Herb Simpson to be a member of the party, to be on the board, the central board, not by observing him there but by the role that he played. Herb Simpson was the man who came to my house to notify us that Earl Payne had been expelled by the party and to ask us—not ask us, tell us—to have nothing further to do with him.

Mr. KUNZIG. Herb Simpson appeared here this morning also and refrained from answering questions. You knew him definitely to be a member of the Communist Party, at least at the time that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now roughly how many members were there in the Communist Party in Oregon during the time that you were a member, an all-around figure to the best of your knowledge?

Mr. CANON. I was told 400.

Mr. KUNZIG. 400?

Mr. CANON. 400 in the State of Oregon. And how they were distributed, I can't tell you. I do know that the major concern of the party at that time was that we were recruiting too heavily from the ranks of middle class bourgeoisie people, that a party could only be based in laboring people and that we must try and weed out as much of the middle-class element as possible.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is there any further information that you can give the committee concerning your personal experiences, and remember the committee is only interested in things of which you can testify of your own personal knowledge about the Communist Party when you were in it?

Mr. CANON. The only other significant role that my wife and I took, we were for a short period of time, I don't remember the dates or the time, but what might be called a mail drop for the downstate party people. I think it was at the time that the party was becoming a little apprehensive about its mail being tampered with and club dues were sent to us, addressed to us personally, and came to our house, and we then in turn, turned the dues over to Mrs. Simpson who would come from the party office to pick them up.

Mr. KUNZIG. Give us a little further information. We have heard that term before, but there might be many who don't understand what the term "mail drop" means. Tell us a little more about a mail drop.

Mr. CANON. I don't know that I can tell you much more about it. We were simply asked if we would mind using our address as a receiving address for Communist dues around State, and we said, "All right,"

and so the dues from the various parties, from the various clubs, were sent to us, and we didn't open the mail. We simply collected it and passed it on to a courier from the central office.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did you live at this time, at the college?

Mr. CANON. No, at the same address I gave you earlier.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now you, of course, since you didn't open the letters, really then had no idea what sort of things were going through your hands?

Mr. CANON. No; I suppose we didn't.

Mr. VELDE. To whom would you deliver the letters then, what courier?

Mr. CANON. Well, Mrs. Simpson, I don't remember her first name, Herb Simpson's wife, was at this time working in the Communist Party office, and she would usually come by and pick them up, or occasionally I would drop them off at the party office, myself.

Mr. KUNZIG. You say Simpson's wife was working in the Communist Party office, itself, as a paid employee? Or a voluntary one?

Mr. CANON. I don't know whether she was paid. I think she was working there. At least she came to our house frequently.

Mr. KUNZIG. Do you know whether she was a Communist Party member?

Mr. CANON. Only by that.

Mr. KUNZIG. It would be difficult, you mean, to assume that the Communist Party would have someone working in its own office who was not a member?

Mr. CANON. Well, I think it is a little unlikely.

Mr. VELDE. You knew that the mail that you got and did you get it under your own name?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. VELDE. You knew that the mail you got contained money, is that right?

Mr. CANON. Yes; that was the purpose of it.

Mr. VELDE. Funds collected from the various groups in the Communist Party here in the State of Oregon?

Mr. CANON. That's correct.

Mr. VELDE. And then naturally if you turned those funds over to any person, you would expect that they would be delivered to the Communist Party headquarters, is that right?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. VELDE. So, therefore, it would be very unlikely if you would turn over the mail to anybody except a regular Communist Party member?

Mr. CANON. That would be correct. But I would say that the charge about Moscow gold certainly seemed to us to be absurd when we were made aware of the financial straits in which the party operated.

Mr. VELDE. Well, of course, Mr. Canon, it probably was somewhat different in Oregon than it has been in other sections of the country. We do know that the Communist Party did and probably still are milching a lot of Hollywood stars, for instance, of funds in considerable amounts, and they were getting good money from the Hollywood colony and other places throughout the country and probably still are doing fairly well. Do you have any idea how much money was collected through using your home as a mail drop?

Mr. CANON. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have anything further, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. I was going to ask you, I want to just mention as was mentioned then, the volume of this mail. Would you touch upon that?

Mr. CANON. I don't think I could tell you that with any accuracy. I would say, oh, a dozen letters a week, something of that kind.

Mr. VELDE. Do you remember any of the postmarks that were on them?

Mr. CANON. No, sir; I don't.

Mr. VELDE. But they came from all sections of the State of Oregon?

Mr. CANON. They came from all sections of the State.

Mr. KUNZIG. One further major question. Would you tell this committee in detail why you got out and left the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Well, I did lose interest in the party shortly after I joined. I lost interest, my primary activities were still in such things as the American Veterans' Committee and so on, and the party was something of a nuisance to me. It actually, I didn't see that we ever did anything in club meetings. We were going out, my other organizations were taking six nights out of every week, and the party meetings would just take another, and shortly after I joined I really didn't see a heck of a lot of point in it, but I didn't become too dissatisfied until in '48, well, I'll go back a bit. I say my first real dissatisfaction came on the expulsion of Earl Payne, whom I had grown to respect and like, and he was summarily dismissed. I felt this was arbitrary, and it did give me pause certainly, and then the party began to tighten up a bit, urging us to become more party conscious.

Mr. VELDE. May I interrupt you just a minute?

Mr. CANON. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. I don't want to ruin your line of thought, but in expelling Earl Payne, what was the process involved?

Mr. CANON. I really don't know.

Mr. VELDE. Do you know by whom he was expelled?

Mr. CANON. Well, I believe by the central committee of the hierarchy. I can't tell you much more about it than that. We were not encouraged to ask questions, but that did give me some pause, and then in the early months of the party, we, as I say, were somewhat isolated. We spent most of our time in our club meetings just discussing our own interest in our outside organizations, and then the party began to ask us to become more party conscious, to, as the term was, put the face of the party forward, to spend more and more of our time in actual party work.

We were criticized, in '48 for example, for becoming too enthusiastic about Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party. They kept reminding us, "Henry Wallace is not a Communist. He is a capitalist. This is a fine organization, the Progressive Party, in getting people interested in issues, but for heaven's sake don't go overboard for it. The Communist Party is the only one that is significant."

This discipline—we were introduced more and more to the party concept of what is known as self-criticism where you sit around a circle and tear yourself to pieces.

And the ritualistic nonsense just began to pall on me. They began to be asked to address each other as comrade and so forth and "tighten, tighten, tighten up."

Mr. VELDE. Did that instruction come down from the central committee here in Oregon?

Mr. CANON. Yes, and they began to talk and more and more in terms of FBI, infiltrating spies and so on, and the whole framework actually became rather foolish, as far as I was concerned. I knew that we weren't plotting to blow up any bridges or anything of the sort, and all of this ritual just seemed a little bit ridiculous.

And then the second thing that began to push me out of the party was the realization of the extent of the intolerance in the party. One of the primary reasons that I was interested in the first place was because I had met a group of people who I thought were idealistic, were outlooking, sympathetic and tolerant people, broadminded people, and I came to find out that most Communists, I think, are the most intolerant of all people. We began to move in a smaller and a smaller circle. As you concentrate on party literature, which you are urged to do, and began to confine your friendship to those people who are members of the Communist Party, you become excessively critical of anybody who can't go along with you a hundred percent.

And this was also a period when we were moving away from the Earl Browder idea of the so-called united front: Earl Browder's concept of working in cooperation with other groups of people. But the party was now moving to the point where it said, "No; we must solidify the party itself." And so there was a social and an intellectual isolation which I resented very much, a loss of perspective. I don't think that you can help but lose one's perspective when you live in such an environment.

The party overworks you terribly. They exploit initial enthusiasms, as in the case of Homer Owen. A perfectly fine, idealistic boy who gets interested and they load work on him to the point where it would practically break him. Well the same thing is true of us. We got to the point where if we stole 1 night one of 7 for our family we felt guilty for having let down the great people's movement.

The whole thing just became irritating. I thought it was out of focus, out of perspective, intolerant and so forth. And so we really wanted to pull out in '48, however we were involved in the Progressive Party elections, and the Democrat Party elections, and there was no convenient way of extricating ourselves overnight. So far as I know, my wife and I were never expelled from the party nor did we ever indulge in histrionics in getting up and making a tirade against the party or anything of the sort. We more or less drifted away.

Mr. VELDE. Did you do anything formally to quit the party?

Mr. CANON. No; I did not. I didn't. I think that they were delighted to get rid of me, and I think that I was delighted to be rid of them, and so we lived in a case of mutual acceptance.

Mr. VELDE. In other words, your quitting the party amounted to just about this that you didn't attend any of the meetings any longer, nor did you pay any of the dues, nor did you allow your home to be used as a mail route.

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. When was that now?

Mr. CANON. When I went to work for Reed College in December of '48 I told Mr. MacNaughton, who was then president, that I had been active—I didn't tell him about my Communist background—very active in politics and that I would not take the job unless I were willing to put myself under a personal Hatch Act. And I meant it. From that time on I had nothing whatsoever to do with any sort of political

activity. But as far as my Communist connection was concerned, I do continue to know people, good friends, whom I had known in the party and, for example, Mr. Reynolds and I remained colleagues for another 5 or 6 years and we just simply stopped talking politics, and so I have no knowledge of him since that time. He had very little knowledge of me.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have anything further, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No.

Mr. VELDE. Can you come back very briefly this afternoon, Mr. Canon?

Mr. CANON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. All right. The committee will be in recess for the lunch hour now until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:02 p. m., the hearing was recessed to 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities reconvened pursuant to recess, at 1:40 p. m. Representatives Harold H. Velde (chairman) and James B. Frazier, Jr., being present.

Mr. VELDE. Before commencing with the proceedings this afternoon I want to acknowledge the presence of Dallas E. Nollsch, commander of the American Legion, the Department of Oregon, here present. He gives me this little note to read, and I would like to read it into the record at this point.

The position of the American Legion is that corruption and subversion should be uncovered wherever found. As State commander, I wholeheartedly support the Velde committee, its aims and purposes.

And I do want to say, too, that we have always had the complete cooperation of the American Legion, the VFW and all the others, the Amvets, all the other service organizations throughout the country in a similar vein in the support shown to us by the American Legion of the State of Oregon.

Mr. Kunzig, I think that you have a few questions to ask of Mr. Canon?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes, sir, Mr. Canon, are there any other names of any other individuals, whom you knew to be members of the Communist Party, of your own personal knowledge, whose names you have not yet given before this committee today?

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT WISHART CANON—Resumed

Mr. CANON. There are four people whom I could identify with some degree of assurance. Kingsley Vanier, whose name I believe—

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that, please?

Mr. CANON. I can't

Mr. KUNZIG. Spell it to the best of your ability.

Mr. CANON. V-a-n-i-e-r, I should imagine.

Mr. KUNZIG. And the first name is Kingsley?

Mr. CANON. Kingsley, K-i-n-g-s-l-e-y.

Mr. KUNZIG. Kingsley Vanier?

Mr. CANON. He was mentioned in Mr. Owen's testimony the other day.

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes.

Mr. CANON. He was a student at Reed College. I did know him. I think that I had some influence on him in joining the party, and I had not mentioned him previously.

I did have some connection with Mr. Thomas G. Moore, who was for a time the director of the Progressive Party here in Oregon. Mr. Moore I met once or twice as a Communist although I believe that as he became more interested in the Progressive Party he moved out of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. He testified here this morning, or rather refused to testify. Do you, of your own personal knowledge then, know Thomas Moore to have been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Remember, we are only interested in those whom you know definitely and can positively identify.

Mr. CANON. Yes, Michael Loring was—

Mr. KUNZIG. How do you spell that?

Mr. CANON. L-o-r-i-n-g. Michael Loring I did meet on several occasions as a Communist. Most of my associations with him were in the Progressive Party but he was certainly a member with us in the Progressive—in the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. Can you give any further identification as to address or employment, or something to tie it down?

Mr. CANON. Mr. Loring is, I believe, a cantor at a synagogue in California.

Mr. KUNZIG. At the present time?

Mr. CANON. That is to my best understanding. Michael Russo.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that, please?

Mr. CANON. R-u-s-s-o. Michael Russo was a man with whom I had brief contact in the party, but whom I could identify as having been in at the time I was.

Mr. KUNZIG. Here?

Mr. CANON. Yes, right in Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. In what capacity was he here?

Mr. CANON. He is, I believe, an artist in town now.

Mr. KUNZIG. In town now?

Mr. CANON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. You don't have any address?

Mr. CANON. No; I don't.

Mr. KUNZIG. And that is the sum total of people whom you can identify?

Mr. CANON. I think so, yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Canon, I want the record to show if it is correct, and I believe it is correct that you have fully cooperated with another agency of the Federal Government. Is that correct?

Mr. CANON. Yes, approximately a year and a half ago, the Federal Bureau of Investigation asked questions concerning my former political activities, and it is my opinion that this was a legal law enforcement agency of the country and had every right to inquire into my activities in the event that I might inadvertently have violated the law of the land, and I did cooperate with them at that time.

Mr. KUNZIG. I believe you had some questions, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. VELDE. I yield to Mr. Frazier for some questions.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, Homer Owen testified yesterday, I believe, that you persuaded him to become a member of the Communist Party. Is that true?

Mr. CANON. I'm certain that I did everything I could to get him to affiliate.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now at that time were you connected with Reed College?

Mr. CANON. At that time I was in the guidance center of Reed College.

Mr. FRAZIER. In the what?

Mr. CANON. In the guidance center.

Mr. FRAZIER. What is the guidance center?

Mr. CANON. This was a subcontract arrangement between the college and the Veterans' Administration whereby the college was assisting the Government in counseling veterans following World War II.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now after that you became director of admissions, I believe you stated.

Mr. CANON. That's correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. As director of admissions did you conceive it to be a part of your duties to get young men who were coming to Reed College to join the Communist Party or the John Reed Club of Reed College?

Mr. CANON. No, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. You were very active in getting them in there, weren't you?

Mr. CANON. At the time I became director of admissions in 1948, I ceased all political activity.

Mr. FRAZIER. Ceased all political activity?

Mr. CANON. That's right. I withdrew from the party at the time I took on a full-time job for the college.

Mr. FRAZIER. And you were never a member of the John Reed Club?

Mr. CANON. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. FRAZIER. You testified that you were a member of the Professional Club.

Mr. CANON. That's correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. And was that prior to your becoming dean of students?

Mr. CANON. That's correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. Had your Communist affiliations ceased when you became dean of students?

Mr. CANON. When I became director of admissions in 1948, they ceased.

Mr. FRAZIER. Could you tell us how many members of the faculty of Reed College were members of the Communist Party while you were active in it?

Mr. CANON. Just two.

Mr. FRAZIER. Just two?

Mr. CANON. That's right.

Mr. KUNZIG. To your knowledge.

Mr. CANON. To my knowledge.

Mr. FRAZIER. Do you have any objections to naming them again if they haven't been named?

Mr. CANON. No. Professor Reynolds and Professor Moore.

Mr. FRAZIER. Professors Reynolds and Moore?

Mr. CANON. That's right, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. The president of the university now, at the college now, has only been there a short time, hasn't he?

Mr. CANON. He has been there 2 years.

Mr. FRAZIER.. You don't know any of his affiliations with the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. No, sir; I don't.

Mr. FRAZIER. I'm just inquiring because I know nothing about Reed College at the present time, and I'm trying to get this information for my own benefit. The only 2 that you ever knew were the 2 that you have mentioned?

Mr. CANON. That's correct. I would like to say that in the 6 years that I have been a full-time staff member at Reed College, I can say that I think there has been practically no Communist activity per se on the campus or associated with the college. I think I am in a position to have been fairly sensitive to it had it existed, and the college has at times been labeled somewhat leftwing, and these charges are based on something quite other than mass membership of its student body and faculty.

Mr. FRAZIER. Well, do you know of your own knowledge whether the John Reed Club has ceased to function?

Mr. CANON. I couldn't say this with any accuracy. I have every reason to believe that it has ceased to function. I have heard no mention of it for 4 or 5 years.

Mr. FRAZIER. I am sure the committee hopes that it has ceased to function. Unfortunately, that is one of the ways the Communist Party works, trying to interest young people in the party through various affiliations. I believe you testified that you were a candidate for the legislature back in 1948?

Mr. CANON. That's correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Owen also testified that he was a candidate for the legislature at that time along with you and various others, and he testified that he was selected to run by the communistic legislative commission to run for the legislature. Now isn't it a fact that you were selected by the same legislative committee?

Mr. CANON. It probably is. I didn't have that much information about it.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now, I believe that you also stated that you were also urged to run by the Young Democratic Club here which you said was a very small club?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. Do you know the membership, the number of membership?

Mr. CANON. There were seldom a dozen or so members present at any meetings that I attended.

Mr. FRAZIER. Since 1948, I believe you stated that you had no connection with politics. Is that correct?

Mr. CANON. Correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. At the time that you became a candidate for the legislature along with Mr. Owen and quite a number of other people that—I believe you said they ran in the Democratic primary?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. There were a large number running at that time, weren't there?

Mr. CANON. Correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. About how many ran in that primary?

Mr. CANON. I'm sorry, but I just wouldn't hazard a guess. I don't know.

Mr. FRAZIER. Fifteen or twenty?

Mr. CANON. At least.

Mr. FRAZIER. At least 15 or 20?

Mr. CANON. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now during the course of the campaign it developed that you were running, I believe, or you stated that you also received the Progressive nomination. Is that right?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. And the Democratic nomination?

(No answer.)

Mr. FRAZIER. Now you, and Mr. Owen, and various others who, it became known, were members of the Communist Party were overwhelmingly defeated in the general election; weren't you?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. Do you remember what the majority was by which you were defeated? Was it 25,000, or 40,000, or what?

Mr. CANON. I just don't retain those figures.

Mr. FRAZIER. But it was pretty bad, wasn't it?

Mr. CANON. It was a sound defeat.

Mr. FRAZIER. And don't you think that came about because of the fact that the people of this community out here realized that you were running as a Communist candidate, and that you were so overwhelmingly defeated?

Mr. CANON. Well, I won't say that they knew that I was running as a Communist candidate as that people were not particularly enthusiastic about the Progressive Party. I was running as a Progressive candidate.

Mr. FRAZIER. Well, Progressive or Communist, whatever it was, I mean that you didn't receive the support of the Democratic Party or of the Republican Party.

Mr. CANON. No; I'm afraid that I did not.

Mr. FRAZIER. In other words, they licked you whether it was because of the Progressive nomination or whether it was because of the fact that it came to be pretty well rumored about that you were a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. I think that is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. Now as a matter of fact, your brother was at one time the president of the Young Democratic Club, wasn't he?

Mr. CANNON. I don't remember that he held that office. He was in the Young Democrats. I don't recall whether he held the office or not.

Mr. FRAZIER. And he was defeated by a man by the name of Morgan back in 1948 for the presidency, wasn't he, for the Young Democratic Club?

Mr. CANON. Yes; he did run against Howard Morgan—

Mr. FRAZIER. And Howard Morgan beat him.

Mr. CANON. At one time, and Howard Morgan did beat him in that election. That I do remember. I don't think that he had ever been president though.

Mr. FRAZIER. Yes; but he did run for the presidency and was defeated by Howard Morgan?

Mr. CANON. That is right. That was an internal fight in the Young Democrats.

Mr. FRAZIER. And as a matter of fact at that time—and I hope, Mr. Chairman, you will pardon me for going into these details.

Mr. VELDE. Certainly; you go right ahead.

Mr. FRAZIER. The Democratic Party joined up pretty well to defeat the—with the Republicans and others out here—to defeat the candidates of the Communist Party in the 1948 election. And they were all overwhelmingly defeated, weren't they?

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. FRAZIER. In other words, you were all pretty well purged?

Mr. CANON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Canon, you have certainly given the committee the benefit of a lot of information you had. I don't want to tire you or be boring by repetition but I would like to go back to these meetings which you held of the professional club of the Communist Party in each other's homes. I think you made the statement that you were directed by the Communist Party to hold self-criticism meetings. I wonder if you would explain just what you meant by that?

Mr. CANON. I said that we introduced the technique of self-criticism which was a device which apparently has been employed in the Communist Party throughout the world.

Mr. VELDE. We have heard much of it before.

Mr. CANON. It is an attempt to take a neophyte, such as myself for example, and have me try and analyze the ways in which I handle certain situations and how in retrospect I think that these methods are incorrect and so on and so on and so on, and then the other members of the club join in to give their opinions, their evaluations, of the manner in which you handled yourself and the way in which you interpreted events and so forth.

Mr. VELDE. In other words, your meetings were informal more or less were they not?

Mr. CANON. Quite informal.

Mr. VELDE. And you didn't have a leader who led the discussion.

Mr. CANON. That is correct.

Mr. VELDE. You talked just as you do with a group of friends.

Mr. CANON. Correct.

Mr. VELDE. When you came to these self-criticism sessions would you—possibly you can give me an example, something that you criticized yourself of?

Mr. CANON. Well, I will give you an example of self-criticism which I didn't initiate but which was more or less pushed on me. Frank Patterson was a member of the party and a very close friend of mine. No, I don't mean Frank Patterson, I mean Earl Payne. He was expelled from the party and I was rather upset by the fact that he was expelled and felt that we ought to have a more humanistic approach to this. The party tried to help me see that this was very much like a military situation, that if your comrade is wounded as you are advancing toward the enemy that you cannot afford to stop and lend aid and assistance to your comrade, you must continue on in the battle or the battle would be lost, and that this tendency of mine to want to stop

and give aid and comfort to my friend was a bourgeoisie tendency, a weakness of Christian morality and so forth, which didn't have a place in the hard struggle that was ahead of us in combating our enemies, or the enemies of the people, and so forth, and that these were the areas in which we must tighten up, in which we must learn self-discipline.

Mr. VELDE. In other words, you were criticizing yourself for not being a good Communist or not following the Communist Party line?

Mr. CANON. That is right, criticizing myself for not being willing to accept as infallible the directives of my superiors.

Mr. VELDE. In the dismissal of your friend?

Mr. CANON. That is right.

Mr. VELDE. I think that is a good explanation. I wonder what else you talked about in these informal meetings which you held?

Mr. CANON. The meetings always followed the same pattern. There was a brief period devoted to a general review of world affairs in which we tried to interpret current events, world affairs. Then there was a period devoted to a discussion by each member of the party of the organizations in which he has been active or in which he is active. Then there is a period in which we collect dues and distribute the current supply of literature. The presses turn out a great volume of printed material which it is your obligation to buy and read. Most of it was so tedious that in our club we seldom read it. We bought it frequently but we seldom read it. Fairly tedious but we would discuss that.

And then periodically we would have what we would call educational assignments in which we would take a certain problem, such as the Negro problem, and spend 3 or 4 weeks on it discussing the Communist approach to the Negro problem and so forth and so forth.

Mr. VELDE. Do you honestly think now that the Communist Party was out to aid the Negro and prevent discrimination, or was the Communist Party out to use the Negro, use the discrimination which we know that there still exists in this country?

Mr. CANON. I think that a great many members of the Communist Party are genuinely and sincerely interested in helping and working with the Negro. I think that the party itself, in its larger apparatus, the more mechanical thing, is not, could not be concerned primarily in the plight of the Negro or any other underprivileged or misused person.

Mr. VELDE. Where does the hard core begin and where does the soft element of the Communist Party begin?

Mr. CANON. I don't know that I could tell you that. As Mr. Owen brought out the other day, there is some formula, which I am not familiar with, by which you after having been in so many months or years may move into certain party offices and so on, and I presume that what we usually mean by the hard core are those people who have over a period of years stuck with the party, not fallen off everytime something goes a little wrong, those people who continue to rationalize and justify for the party through thick and thin, and these people eventually are more trusted and are given more information.

Mr. VELDE. Well I realize that it is difficult to draw a line on that, there is no question about it, but I wonder if you could say gen-

erally that beginning with the State officials—the district officials—of the Communist Party that you would have your hard core or the revolutionary type?

Mr. CANON. I would certainly think so. Certainly it is their life-work. They view it far more seriously than many of us who have affiliated around the edges. Certainly they do.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Canon, I made a statement yesterday concerning people who have joined the party as late as 1947 and 1948, as you did. I can realize how you could get into the Communist conspiracy at that time, but still there was so much information that had been issued from Government sources, from official sources, let me say it that way, from our Un-American Activities Committee, from the Attorney General of the United States, and from the judicial branch of our Federal Government. It is difficult for me still to see how a person could involuntarily engage in the Communist conspiracy with all of the information which we had that it was a Communist conspiracy.

I will just ask you the same question—yes, I asked Mr. Owen this too—did you ever read any of the documents that were issued by our committee, or any of the citations that had been issued by the Attorney General up until 1947 regarding the nature of the Communist Party?

Mr. CANON. Yes, I think I did, Mr. Velde. I do want to say in answer to your question, however, that I think that this is part of the price that the country has paid for—in the period prior to World War II—presenting to its young people a rather distorted view of the Soviet Union, that we discovered suddenly that—for years we had heard nothing but evil of the Soviet Union and suddenly it has a magnificent army and they are allies and we are in friendship with them and the President recognizes them, and so forth, and we come to believe that perhaps we have been cheated somewhat, that there may be something in this experiment which would be worth looking into.

We went through a period, I think a good many of us, of being very skeptical of anti-Russian charges, that this was an excess—

Mr. VELDE. Now you are talking about the period during the time when we were allies, or cobelligerents, with Soviet Russia, is that right?

Mr. CANON. Yes, and the period in which I became politically conscious was the period in which we had suddenly discovered that Russia was a friend, or a potential friend. We were looking for common ground then. And then immediately after the war you see again the emergence of reports, as you mentioned, pointing out the dangers of a Communist conspiracy. But, on the other hand, here are people like myself who say that the hope of the world is that these peoples must live in peace, and if we have fought together surely we can continue finding some common ground to work together, let's try it. And there is a great hope there, a great enthusiasm, a great trust, that maybe there can be friendships between people.

Mr. VELDE. Certainly that would be true up until the time of V-J Day, at least. I am satisfied that a great number of American citizens got into the Communist Party and the various fronts that it offered with an idea that they might be doing something good for society generally, and that was not with the idea of overthrowing our form of government by force or violence. But here after the

war ended and we did recognize officially, that is, practically all the governmental officials recognized that communism was a conspiracy designed to overthrow our form of government, then I still say that it is difficult for me to see just how anyone could get into it after that time.

Mr. CANON. I think that it is difficult, Mr. Velde, unless you recognize that when you are in the party you confine your reading and your friendships and your associations to people who reject criticism of the party, who make up magnificent rationalizations for why this is as it is, and so forth, and that is what I talked about in losing perspective, of being so isolated from the main currents of popular thinking that you simply lose your sense of balance.

Mr. VELDE. Well I take it anyhow, Mr. Canon, that you wouldn't want to go through the experience again would you?

Mr. CANON. No, sir, I would not.

Mr. VELDE. I want to ask you 1 or 2 more questions. You have heard, I think, or did you hear Mrs. Barbara Hartle testify?

Mr. CANON. I did hear her; yes sir.

Mr. VELDE. And you remember her statements regarding the attitude fellow Communists should take in case they were subpoenaed to appear before this committee?

Mr. CANON. No, I didn't hear that. I was listening to it on the radio.

Mr. VELDE. She made a statement that if a person were subpoenaed to appear before this committee, he should use his best abilities to promote the Communist line and to defeat the purposes of this committee. I am wondering now, Mr. Canon, whether you ever discussed the Un-American Activities Committee in your meetings which you held? What was the attitude that was taken?

Mr. CANON. In our Communist Party meetings you mean?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, the meetings of the professional group.

Mr. CANON. Oh, we discussed the committees quite frequently and not favorably, of course.

Mr. VELDE. Well our committee was the only one in existence at that time, of course.

Mr. CANON. All right, then, the Dies committee. It was discussed very frequently and we did not think very highly of your committee.

Mr. VELDE. Can you give me some general statement about the attitude of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. CANON. Toward the committees?

Mr. VELDE. Toward the committees.

Mr. CANON. The attitude which was expressed officially through our party was that the committees such as your own were not primarily interested in communism, that you knew that communism was not a threat to the country, that you were primarily interested in stifling social criticism on a broader scale, that you were primarily interested in taking away from the reputation of the Roosevelt administration, of the New Deal, and so forth, and eventually to attack labor unions and the great liberal movement, and that your main objective was what lay beyond the Communist Party rather than the Communist Party

per se, and that it was up to the Communist Party to fight, to be the vanguard to protect the labor unions behind it from the attacks by your committee.

Mr. VELDE. Was this type of criticism directed from higher sources than your own professional group?

Mr. CANON. This, I think, sifted down through the literature, and so forth.

I didn't know any Communists who didn't agree with this line of reasoning.

Mr. VELDE. Just 1 or 2 more questions. Regarding the mail drop that you had for some time. How long did you act as a mail drop?

Mr. CANON. I can't remember that. I would say several months, but I wouldn't be able to give it to you more accurately than that.

Mr. VELDE. I want to say that this is a little additional information that we haven't had regarding the operations of the Communist Party. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether or not the money contained in the mail that you received was in the form of checks or in the form of cash?

Mr. CANON. No, I don't know.

Mr. VELDE. And of course you don't know what happened to it after you gave it to Mrs. Simpson?

Mr. CANON. No, I don't know.

Mr. VELDE. You presumed, of course, it went into——

Mr. CANON. To pay party bills.

Mr. VELDE. Party organization funds for the State committee.

Mr. CANON. To tell you the truth, I had forgotten. I didn't mention to Mr. Kunzig this mail-drop business. It completely slipped my mind until that Captain Brown mentioned it to me this morning.

Maybe he knows the dates. I didn't.

Mr. VELDE. Maybe Captain Brown knew that you were acting as a mail drop at that time, too. He seems to know quite a bit about Communist activities around here.

Mr. CANON. Captain Brown's memory of my activities is quite a bit better than my own.

Mr. VELDE. Well, Mr. Canon, on behalf of the committee—well, first of all, I want to say that the gentleman from Tennessee meant no reflection on the president of Reed College.

Mr. FRAZIER. Oh, no, none whatsoever. I had heard that he had only been with Reed College for the past year or two and I just wanted to see if the witness knew anything about it.

I don't know. I don't even remember his name.

Mr. VELDE. On the other hand, I understand that he is quite the other way so the committee intends no reflection upon any of the faculty or students at Reed College as we have mentioned here before.

Mr. Canon, like a good number of other people you have probably had qualms of conscience in coming before our committee to give the story of your participation in Communist activities. We have listened to stories similar to yours and we realize that others find themselves in the same state of mind when it comes to testifying before a congressional committee.

I want to ask you if you have been mistreated in any way by our committee or any of the members of the staff? Do you feel that you have been mistreated?

Mr. CANON. Not at all, Mr. Velde. They have been very sympathetic and helpful.

Mr. VELDE. You have, of course, rendered a very patriotic service in coming before us and telling us everything that you know. You have added a great deal of information to that which we now possess which will help us to legislate on this problem, and in doing so I am sure that you have done a service to your country which I am sorry to say that a number of other witnesses who have appeared here seem unwilling to do. I can only say that the committee extends its appreciation to you for this service and we wish you the best of luck in whatever your future occupation might be.

And with that, if the counsel has nothing more—do you have anything more, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. Nothing.

Mr. VELDE. You are dismissed with the committee's thanks.

Call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Prof. Lloyd Reynolds.

Professor REYNOLDS. Mr. Chairman, I should prefer not to be televised.

Mr. VELDE. If you will come forward to be sworn and make your request after you are sworn. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Professor REYNOLDS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LLOYD REYNOLDS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, KNELAND CLARK TANNER

Mr. VELDE. Now as I understand it you have requested that you be not televised. You refuse to be televised?

Professor REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. Then under the rules of this committee, we are obliged to ask the television cameras not to take pictures of the witness during this hearing. This is not on account of any desire on the part of the committee that the public not have the information that this witness has or not be able to see him while he is giving that information, but it is a rule of the committee and the rules were passed unanimously by the membership of the committee, and so the television cameras will please desist from taking pictures until this witness has finished with his testimony.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you state your full name please?

Professor REYNOLDS. Lloyd J. Reynolds. Shall I spell that?

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you, please?

Mr. REYNOLDS. L-l-o-y-d, and the Reynolds, R-e-y-n-o-l-d-s.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel please state his name and address for the record?

Mr. TANNER. Kneland Clark Tanner, 1041 Pacific Building, Portland, Ore. My first name is spelled with a K, K-n-e-l-a-n-d.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Professor Reynolds, will you please give us your present address?

Mr. REYNOLDS. 7423 Southeast 31st Avenue.

Mr. KUNZIG. And your present employment please?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am a professor of art.

Mr. KUNZIG. And where are you a professor?

Mr. REYNOLDS. At Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background, your formal education.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I graduated from the Portland public schools. In 1924 I received a bachelor of science degree from Oregon State College, then called the Oregon Agricultural College. In 1929 I received a master of arts degree from the University of Oregon.

Mr. KUNZIG. And now could you give us a brief résumé of your employment background?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Pardon me, I don't understand the question.

Mr. KUNZIG. The main places where you have been employed throughout the years since you finished your formal educational background, not 2 weeks or 3 weeks, but the major positions.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Surely. Well, ever since 1929 I have been with Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. In a teaching capacity for that entire time?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well now, Professor Reynolds, you have heard testimony here to the effect that you were a member of the Communist Party. You have heard testimony from the last witness, Mr. Canon, to that effect, and that he knew you very well, that he used to meet at your home, and so forth. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, Professor Reynolds?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I invoke the protection of the Constitution of the United States and particularly the fifth amendment and respectfully decline to answer the question for the reason that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever meet with Mr. Canon and his wife, Spencer Gill and his wife, and Stanley Moore in meetings of the Communist Party, the professional club thereof, here in Portland?

Mr. REYNOLDS. To all such questions, questions to which the answer might tend to incriminate me, I intend to answer the same way sir, so it would save time if you know that now.

Mr. KUNZIG. When you say the "same answer," you mean by that that you refuse to answer—

Mr. REYNOLDS. I mean that I invoke the protection of the Constitution of the United States, as I read it the first time, or simply refer back to it.

Mr. VELDE. Now, Professor Reynolds, I suppose that you were here in the hearing room this morning when I mentioned the fact to one of the witnesses that there has never been anyone prosecuted as a result of his testimony before this committee if he told the truth and answered the questions. I feel that you do have the information to give us. I wonder if there isn't some way that you could decide to cooperate with the committee and give us the information that you possess in your mind?

One thing I want to say to you is this: that a good many people say, "Well, you have the information anyway." You just heard this

last witness testify concerning mail drops. We did not have that information. We want the information that you have to add to the store of information that we already have.

Now, would you please answer the questions relative to your communistic affiliations and activities?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Chairman, I shall only repeat the statement that I read before.

Mr. VELDE. That is, that you refuse to answer——

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. On the grounds that it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now——

Mr. VELDE. You don't believe what I say then. As I say then, there has been no one prosecuted and I'll dare you to find someone who has been prosecuted when he answered questions and told the truth. I don't see how you can claim the privilege against self-incrimination.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. I was going to ask, are you now a member of the Communist Party at this moment?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I invoke the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and particularly the fifth amendment, and respectfully decline to answer the question for the reason that the answer might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. KUNZIG. You decline then in any way to assist or help a committee of the Congress of the United States of America in trying to investigate the Communist conspiracy in this country? We know that you have evidence on this score. We know that you have information that you could give us. There has been public testimony about your own participation in this. Do you decline to give any information about any communistic activities whatsoever?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you are still a professor at this moment at Reed College.

Mr. REYNOLDS. At this moment.

[Laughter.]

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further question, no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Just a minute please, just a minute, Professor Reynolds. Were you finished, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes; I have no further questions.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have some questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. I was unable to hear. It is a little bit difficult to hear up here, Professor. What subject is it that you teach at Reed College? I believe that you stated it but I didn't catch it.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I said that I taught art subjects; history of art, the graphic arts workshop, and creative writing.

Mr. FRAZIER. All right, that is all. Thank you.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have anything further, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Just one thought comes to my mind—have you ever made posters, graphic art things, and exhibits of that nature for the Communist Party while at Reed College?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am sorry, I shall have to repeat this and I am afraid it will be rather boring.

Mr. KUNZIG. You don't have to repeat it. Do you?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I shall repeat it and it is going to prove boring to everyone to hear it over and over, and I repeat it now.

Mr. KUNZIG. You refuse to answer on the same grounds is that it?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. No further questions. The witness is dismissed and the committee will be in recess for 10 minutes.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Thank you, sir.

(Ten-minute recess.)

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order, please. You may proceed to call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Prof. Leonard Marsak.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MARSAK. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LEONARD MARSAK, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, JAMES V. COLLINS

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give your full name please, Professor Marsak?

Mr. MARSAK. For the record, Mr. Counsel, the information that was given as to my name was incorrect. It is Marsak, M-a-r-s-a-k, with an "s" and not with a "z."

Mr. KUNZIG. And your first name please?

Mr. MARSAK. Leonard.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Marsak, what is your present address?

Mr. MARSAK. 7735 South East 18th Avenue, Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are accompanied by counsel. Would counsel please state his name for the record?

Mr. COLLINS. James V. Collins, 608 Portland Trust Building.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where are you presently employed, Professor Marsak?

Mr. MARSAK. Reed College. My rank there is instructor. I have not yet reached the rank of professor.

Mr. KUNZIG. Thank you for giving us the correct rank. What are you an instructor of?

Mr. MARSAK. Humanities, sir, history and humanities.

Mr. FRAZIER. History and what? I didn't get it.

Mr. MARSAK. Humanities.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Professor Marsak, you heard testimony here identifying you as having been a member of the Communist Party. The testimony related to the fact that you had been at Cornell University and active there in the party. Did you attend Cornell University?

Mr. MARSAK. May I confer with counsel, sir?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, I respectfully decline to answer that question on the grounds of the 1st, the 5th, and the 14th amendments.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is there anything that could possibly incriminate you by merely answering the question as to whether you had attended Cornell University?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, in good conscience and with due respect for the law, I must submit the same answer to that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request the witness be directed to answer the question, "Did you attend Cornell University?"

Mr. VELDE. Before direction—I certainly will direct the witness to answer the question—I wonder, Mr. Marsak, if you heard the remarks that I made to the previous witness regarding the fact that there has never once been anyone, any witness, who appeared before this committee prosecuted for anything growing out of his testimony where he answered the questions, and answered the questions truthfully?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, may I raise a point of information, a procedural point?

Mr. VELDE. You may confer with counsel. What is the point of information?

Mr. COLLINS. Very sincerely, section (B) of your rule 7, I am in doubt, just exactly how to advise my client in regard to my position here with him. If you might give me your interpretation of that please, I would appreciate it.

Mr. VELDE. Our counsel will do that at the present time.

Mr. KUNZIG. You have been present here before and watched some of the counsel, have you, in the courtroom?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, Mr. Kunzig.

Mr. KUNZIG. Rule 7 (B) says, "The participation of counsel during the course of any hearing and while the witness is testifying shall be limited to advising said witness as to his legal rights. Counsel shall not be permitted to engage in oral argument with the committee, but shall confine his activity to the area of legal advice to his client."

The practice has been before the committee that you may at any time discuss any matter with your client. You may step back, if you feel that you are too near a microphone. If you desire, some counsel have even desired to take their witness—or clients—out of the room to discuss matters. That will all be permitted. But you may not make speeches, or opening addresses or closing addresses, or speak to the committee. Is that understood?

Mr. COLLINS. That is substantially as I understand it. I do not have the right to cross-examine or to call witnesses, is that right?

Mr. KUNZIG. I think you know that. You have seen this and you have seen the book and you have had this before. I think that is correct. Let us go ahead with the questioning, Mr. Chairman. You were about, I believe Mr. Chairman, to direct the witness to answer the question as to whether he attended Cornell University.

Mr. VELDE. I don't remember whether he answered the question about the statement that I made, whether you heard it this morning when I made it to the previous witness.

Mr. MARSAK. I am sorry, sir, what question are you asking?

Mr. VELDE. Let me repeat a statement and then ask you a question. I stated to a previous witness that no witness who had appeared before this committee during the nearly 10 years of its existence, who answered questions truthfully, was ever prosecuted for any crime growing out of his testimony. Did you hear me make that statement to the previous witness?

Mr. MARSAK. Yes, I think so.

Mr. VELDE. In view of that fact, of course, you might be the first—there is always that chance—but in view of that fact that witnesses who do tell the truth and answer questions have not been subject to prosecution, will you now answer the question that was asked you by counsel a minute ago, "Did you attend Cornell University?"

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Well sir, on advice of counsel, if it were possible for me to call witnesses and cross-examine them, I would be glad to answer that question. Otherwise, sir, I would have to respectfully decline to answer that on the—invoking the protection of the first and the fifth amendments which state that I may not be compelled to be a witness against myself, and in calling witnesses I would like to be confronted with my informant and have the opportunity to question him on this.

Mr. VELDE. Well you did hear Mr. Owen, I believe it was, testify here that you were a member of the Communist Party with him?

Mr. MARSAK. Yes, I heard that.

Mr. VELDE. Is that true?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, again I must respectfully decline to answer that question and invoke the protection of the Constitution and particularly the fifth amendment on the grounds that an answer to that question might tend to incriminate me.

Mr. VELDE. Proceed Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you belong to the Communist Party group at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y.?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. I wish to—

Mr. KUNZIG. If you wish to shorten it, you can just say "same answer" and we will understand that you are refusing to answer on the grounds of the fifth amendment because you fear that the answer might tend to incriminate you.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. I will do that, sir, on the grounds of the first and fifth amendment.

Mr. KUNZIG. You refuse to answer on the grounds of the first and fifth amendment? Well, are you a member of the Communist Party today?

Mr. MARSAK. Again, Mr. Kunzig, I respectfully decline to answer that question on the grounds that I have previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you active in any group of the Communist Party on the Reed College campus?

Mr. MARSAK. Mr. Kunzig, I cannot answer that question on the grounds that I have previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now many people have stated here today or yesterday that they refused to answer these questions. They won't tell this committee. As an interesting item, Mr. Chairman, we have just received a telephone call from someone who said that they had been looking at this on television all day and said why not ask this question, and it was an interesting one and I think that I shall ask you.

If your next door neighbor, not this committee but your next door neighbor, were to ask you, "Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?", would you tell him the answer?

Mr. MARSAK. Well, sir, we have just moved here. I have been, I think, a little bit too busy to get to know my next door neighbors.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well if any citizen here instead of this committee should ask you, if any neighbor, if the butcher, if the barber, if anyone should say, "Have you been a member of the Communist Party?", would you tell him yes or no?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. That depends, Mr. Kunzig, on the nature of the relationship that was established. If they were the proper authority and I had the opportunity to—well, one of those relationships might be if they were the proper authority and I had the opportunity to face my informant and to question him.

Mr. VELDE. Let me ask you this, Mr. Marsak. If an FBI agent came up to you and asked you if you were a member of the Communist Party would you tell him?

Mr. KUNZIG. I might add in addition to your question, Mr. Chairman, that—

Mr. VELDE. Just a minute, just a minute, let him answer this question. Let him have an opportunity to confer with counsel.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. VELDE. For your information, I am satisfied that the FBI does not put you under oath when they question you.

Mr. MARSAK. Well sir, if it were on the street, well then, no. If under certain other circumstances, well, perhaps.

Mr. VELDE. What other circumstances?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Under the circumstances that I have related perhaps if I could call witnesses. Sir, in answer to your questions, I would like to state some of the reasons why I cannot do so. As I said earlier, in good conscience I could not answer the questions because to agree to answer would make me a party to an invasion of constitutional rights and an invasion of the independence of educational institutions, one of which I am a member.

Mr. VELDE. The protection of the fifth amendment is a protection for you. You are the one who is using it voluntarily. It is one of your privileges.

Mr. MARSAK. Yes, sir.

Mr. VELDE. We are not forcing you to use it, the fifth amendment.

Mr. MARSAK. I know that you are not. I am talking about the first amendment at this moment which—

Mr. VELDE. We are not forcing you to use that either.

Mr. MARSAK. (continuing). States that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or the press, or of association. It follows from this, sir, that Congress has no power to inquire into the beliefs and associations, of my beliefs and associations.

Mr. VELDE. All right, proceed, we will listen to it for about the "umpteenth" time now.

Mr. MARSAK. Pardon, sir?

Mr. VELDE. Proceed.

Mr. MARSAK. All right, sir, as you yourself have stated the only legitimate purpose of this committee is to conduct hearings in order to propose legislation. And even if that were so, it would still have no authority to inquire into the beliefs or associations of a witness. I cite the case of *Rumley v. The United States*, March 1953.

This in sum is my reason for invoking the protection of the first amendment. I think that there have been in the past other positions—some support for this from the Supreme Court.

Beyond this, sir, in invoking the protection of the fifth amendment—

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the witness is first of all wasting time, secondly citing law which is not law in the United States of America. The Supreme Court has upheld the power of this committee to ask these questions again and again and again, starting as early as 1947, 1948, 1949 and even before. And this is 1954, and the power of this committee to ask these questions and to investigate into this field has been absolutely and clearly established and I don't think that any time is served or any purpose is served by having this witness give us a legal lecture in improper and wrong law.

Mr. MARSAK. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. VELDE. Let me ask you this question, we are familiar with the law in this particular instance. Has an FBI agent ever asked you whether you were a member or had been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MARSAK. I cannot answer that question, sir, on the grounds that I have already stated.

Mr. VELDE. Well now as a matter of fact didn't an FBI agent come to your door and you slammed the door in his face when he attempted to ask you whether or not you were a Communist, about your previous Communist record? Isn't that the truth?

Mr. MARSAK. Sorry, I cannot answer that question.

Mr. VELDE. You said that under some circumstances you might tell an FBI agent about your past connections with the Communist Party, possibly about the present, too. What circumstances would you tell an FBI agent about your Communist history?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. If I had counsel, sir, and he could cross-examine the witnesses, and if I could testify in my behalf, then—

Mr. VELDE. Well, you wouldn't be under oath, of course, in that particular case.

Mr. MARSAK. I am under oath now.

Mr. VELDE. It would just be a matter of giving him information.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you can testify in your own behalf now too. This is a wonderful opportunity.

Mr. MARSAK. I would like to do so germane to raising the points that I think are essential to this hearing, sir. Mr. Chairman, I don't think that I am wasting your time. I am trying to be friendly, sir, polite and courteous. But this is a hearing and it would seem to me procedurally in the past congressional hearings they have heard both sides of a question, at least both sides.

Mr. VELDE. Let me disabuse your mind of that, sir. A congressional hearing is a lot different than a court of law.

Mr. MARSAK. Yes, indeed.

Mr. VELDE. A congressional hearing is carried on by many committees of Congress to obtain information upon which to base legislation. The witness is never cross-examined or faced with his accuser as he is in a court of law. Now in a court of law you don't have the right of a counsel sitting at your side by the witness stand advising you what to answer as to your constitutional rights. You are up there

on the stand without your counsel. This is an entirely different procedure than what you are talking about as far as cross-examination is concerned. I am satisfied that if we had witnesses like you and allowed cross-examination in your particular case that the legislative process would be completely destroyed in this country and I am not going to stand for that.

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, I don't mean to be argumentative but I think that that was the question that I raised, the one of procedure under certain amendments. I must rest upon those grounds, sir, and if you will allow me to do so, to perhaps state just as briefly as I can some of the reasons why in good conscience I do so.

Mr. VELDE. I think that you have already used every possible legal grounds. The rest of it is very familiar to this committee. It is the same old party line that we have heard time and time again. The spectators might be interested in it but certainly we are not and we would like to close these hearings. We have been sitting in public hearings now for the past 6 days and we would certainly like to close these hearings and get a little rest. I think that I can speak for the gentleman from Tennessee as to that matter, too.

And so let's proceed, Mr. Counsel, and see if we can get any information at all out of this witness.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have just one further question, Mr. Chairman? Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. MARSAK. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you born in the United States?

Mr. MARSAK. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. And so you are a citizen here by birth?

Mr. MARSAK. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions.

Mr. VELDE. Just a minute. Do you have any questions [to Mr. Frazier]?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. Let me ask you one question. If we were to be involved in a war with Soviet Russia on one side and the United States of America on the other side would you fight for the United States of America in such a war?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. KUNZIG. I think the record should note the amount of time that this is taking to decide the answer to this question.

(A lapse of 20 seconds.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, this is a very complex question.

Mr. VELDE. If the witness were loyal to this country at all he would have no hesitancy in answering that question.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I assume full responsibility. I was informed that we could even go outside and discuss the answer.

Mr. VELDE. All right, you may have the opportunity. Proceed.
(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, I most emphatically would fight for the United States.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been in the Armed Forces?

Mr. MARSAK. Yes I have, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. When?

Mr. MARSAK. From early—I enlisted in November 1942 and was discharged in October 1945.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now let's ask this: Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were in the Armed Forces at that time?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARSAK. Sir, I respectfully decline to answer that question on the ground of the fourteenth and the fifth amendment in that—

Mr. VELDE. Anything further?

Mr. KUNZIG. Nothing further, Mr. Chairman. I think that makes clear his position.

Mr. VELDE. The witness is excused and dismissed and you will call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Spencer Gill.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GILL. I do.

TESTIMONY OF SPENCER JOHN GILL ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, JAMES V. COLLINS

Mr. VELDE. Proceed.

Mr. GILL. I request that the television cameras be turned away.

Mr. VELDE. Under the regular procedure and rules of the committee it will be necessary for me to request that the television cameras do not take—do not telecast—the witness during the progress of this hearing.

(10 second pause.)

Mr. KUNZIG. I think that the record should show that the reason that we are waiting is that they are conferring with counsel which is perfectly proper.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. VELDE. Are you finished now?

(Witness nods head.)

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you state your full name, please?

Mr. GILL. Spencer John Gill, G-i-l-l.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Gill, I notice that you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel once again state his name for the record?

Mr. COLLINS. James V. Collins, 608 Portland Trust Building.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is your present address, Mr. Gill?

Mr. GILL. May I confer with counsel, please?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GILL. 923 South East Lambert, Portland 2, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. L-a-m-b-e-r-t?

Mr. GILL. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where are you presently employed, Mr. Gill?

Mr. GILL. May I confer with counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Please go right ahead.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GILL. I am self-employed as a free-lance writer.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel I refuse to answer upon the grounds and for the reasons as follows: First, as an invasion of the

rights guaranteed under the 1st amendment to the Constitution of the United States of freedom of speech, of press, religion, and assembly; second, invoking my rights and privileges provided for under the 4th, 9th, 10th, and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Oregon respecting substantive and procedural due process, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and elections; thirdly, invoking my rights and privileges under the 5th amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself or that I be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Gill, let's take it up this way and let's take it bit by bit and we will see where it incriminates you. Now did you ever go to elementary school, Mr. Gill?

Mr. GILL. May I confer with counsel, please?

Mr. KUNZIG. You check that up with him?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel I must respectfully refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, Mr. Gill—

Mr. VELDE. That is a legitimate question for our counsel to ask and certainly one which should be answered. I can see no way in which that would tend to incriminate you whatsoever as far as your elementary school is concerned and so you are directed to answer the question. Now in refusing, if you do refuse, will you please just say, "I refuse on the grounds that I have previously stated," or something.

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever go to high school?

Mr. GILL. Upon the advice of counsel, I refuse respectfully to answer upon the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, will you kindly direct the witness to answer that question?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are again directed to answer that question.

Mr. GILL. Again, sir, on advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer on the grounds previously named.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever go to college?

Mr. GILL. Again, sir, upon the advice of counsel, I must refuse to answer on the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that he be directed to answer that question.

Mr. VELDE. Again you are directed to answer the question.

Mr. GILL. Sir, upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. GILL. May I confer with counsel?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds previously stated.

Mr. VELDE. Again you are directed to answer that question. There certainly shouldn't be anything wrong with serving your country.

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Another name to add to the contempt list.

Mr. Gill, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you State educational director of the Communist Party in 1947 here in Oregon?

Mr. GILL. Upon the advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Canon testified that you and your wife belonged to the Professional Club of the Communist Party along with Mr. Canon and his wife, and Lloyd Reynolds and his wife, and Stanley Moore. Did you belong to that professional club of the Communist Party here in Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must again respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that you were a member of the Negro commission of the Communist Party in 1948, Mr. Gill?

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever give "educationals" to Communist Party members at closed Communist Party meetings in Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GILL. Upon the advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. If you were in the Armed Forces of the United States of America, and of course I don't know that because you wouldn't answer that question, but if you were in the Armed Forces, were you a member of the Communist Party while you were in the Armed Forces?

Mr. GILL. Upon advice of counsel, I must respectfully refuse to answer that question upon the grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have any questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. I suppose that it would be useless for me to proceed further trying to get any information out of this witness, and so the witness is dismissed. Call your next witness, please.

Mr. KUNZIG. Sam Markson.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MARKSON. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, please?

TESTIMONY OF SAM MARKSON, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, BERKELEY LENT

Mr. MARKSON. My name is Sam Markson, M-a-r-k-s-o-n.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are accompanied by counsel. Would counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. LENT. My name is Berkeley Lent, B-e-r-k-e-l-e-y, the last name Lent, L-e-n-t, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Markson, what is your present address, sir?

Mr. MARKSON. I live at 6651 North East Roselawn, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell that Roselawn? Is it R-o-s-e-l-a-w-n?

Mr. MARKSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is your employment, sir?

Mr. MARKSON. I am self-employed.

Mr. KUNZIG. What type of work?

Mr. MARKSON. I'm a painter.

Mr. KUNZIG. Painter. Now Mr. Markson, you have heard testimony here with regard to your membership in the Communist Party. You have been identified as having been a member of the Communist Party. Now I ask you: Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARKSON. Mr. Kunzig, upon advice of counsel, I refuse to answer that question upon the grounds and for the reasons as follows: First, that the question constitutes an attempted invasion of rights guaranteed to me under the first amendment and to the Constitution of the United States the rights of freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly; second, that the question is in derogation of my rights and privileges provided for under the 4th, the 9th, the 10th, and the 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Oregon respecting substantive procedural due process, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and elections, and the right of privacy; third, I invoke my rights and privileges under the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself and that I be not deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

I further refuse to answer on the grounds that the answer to that question might tend to incriminate and degrade me.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Markson, isn't it a fact that you have been in the Communist Party since at least 1940? If you are going to refuse to answer I suggest that you just say that you refuse on the same grounds instead of reading the entire speech again.

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse on the same ground.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the district committee of the Communist Party in 1949?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that you were a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of the State of Oregon?

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you a member of the Communist Party now?

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Isn't it a fact that even today you are an active member of the Communist Party and have been for the last few years in addition to your previous activity?

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse to answer that on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been in the Armed Forces of the United States?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARKSON. By the question I take it you mean the Armed Forces as a military service?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes.

Mr. MARKSON. Would that include working in a shipyard, say, for example?

Mr. KUNZIG. Let's say first—we will come to that. Now let me say first: Were you ever in the Army, Navy, or Air Corps, any of the Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard?

Mr. VELDE. How about the Marines?

Mr. KUNZIG. Marines, part of the Navy, sir.

Mr. MARKSON. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. You were not? Now I presume that you want me to ask whether you ever worked in the shipyards?

Mr. MARKSON. I didn't ask you.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well, I will ask you that. Did you ever work in the shipyards? You were trying to get that on the record so I am trying to give you the opportunity.

Mr. MARKSON. Yes, I did work in the shipyards.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were those ships that were being built for use in the armed services?

Mr. MARKSON. I really don't know. I'm not in a position to know.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Well now were you a member of the Communist Party when you worked in the shipyards?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. MARKSON. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Any questions, Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. The witness is dismissed and the committee will be in a short recess for about 5 minutes.

(Five-minute recess.)

Mr. VELDE. The committee will be in order please. Proceed to call your next witness, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Dave Lapham.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn in?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. LAPHAM. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, please?

TESTIMONY OF DAVID B. LAPHAM, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, KNELAND CLARK TANNER

Mr. LAPHAM. David B. Lapham, L-a-p-h-a-m.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would counsel once again state his name for the record, please sir?

Mr. TANNER. Kneland Clark Tanner, 1041 Pacific Building in this city.

Mr. KUNZIG. Your address, Mr. Lapham?

Mr. LAPHAM. 1520 South West Montgomery Street.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is your employment, sir?

Mr. LAPHAM. I am employed as a social worker.

Mr. KUNZIG. As a social worker? Is that for a private agency or public?

Mr. LAPHAM. For a public agency.

Mr. KUNZIG. What is the public agency?

Mr. LAPHAM. Multnomah County Public Welfare Commission.

Mr. KUNZIG. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. LAPHAM. Since the 6th of August of 1953.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Lapham, sir, would you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background?

Mr. LAPHAM. I attended several grammar schools in the city of Portland. I am a graduate from Benson Polytechnic High School. I had spent about 4 years at Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. You spent 4 years at Reed?

Mr. LAPHAM. As a student; yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you there now or are you graduated?

Mr. LAPHAM. Neither. I've been there about 4 years. I have not received a degree as yet. I have some uncompleted work.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. And what is your present age?

Mr. LAPHAM. Twenty-five.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you go right into the social-work employment after completing whatever your tour of work was at Reed College?

Mr. LAPHAM. Yes; very shortly after that.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Lapham, there has been testimony here concerning various people having been members of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party here in Portland, Oreg. Have you ever been a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party?

Mr. LAPHAM. I must invoke the protection of the Constitution of the United States and in particular the fifth amendment and respectfully decline to answer that question for the reason that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LAPHAM. I am not.

Mr. KUNZIG. You are not?

Mr. LAPHAM. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the Communist Party in January of 1954?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the Communist Party in July of 1953?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the Communist Party in January of 1953?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. I'll keep going as long as you will. Were you a member of the Communist Party in July of 1952?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. How about January of 1952?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. How about July of 1951?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. January of 1951?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. July of 1950?

Mr. LAPHAM. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you save time and tell me when you got out?

Mr. LAPHAM. I have given no testimony that would imply that I was a member.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the Communist Party in January of 1950?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. How about, were you a member of the Communist Party in July of 1949?

Mr. LAPHAM. I invoke the protection of the Constitution of the United States and particularly the fifth amendment and respectfully decline to answer that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, and that was July of 1949. We now have narrowed it down to between July of 1949 and January of 1950. Were you a member of the Communist Party in August of 1949?

Mr. LAPHAM. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. September of 19—I will assume that you will answer on the same grounds.

Mr. LAPHAM. Yes; the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. In September of 1949 were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LAPHAM. I decline to answer.

Mr. KUNZIG. In October of 1949?

Mr. LAPHAM. I'll make it simple. For the year 1949 I will decline.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, December 31 of 1949, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LAPHAM. I said that for the year 1949 I will decline to answer that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. You decline. January 1 of 1950 were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LAPHAM. No; I was not.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did it take place on New Year's eve?

Mr. LAPHAM. As I've said before, I have given no testimony before this subcommittee that would indicate that I have ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. I have no further questions. The witness is dismissed. Will you call your next witness please?

Mr. KUNZIG. David Gregg.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GREGG. I do.

TESTIMONY OF DONNELLY DAVID GREGG, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, BERKELEY LENT

Mr. VELDE. You may be seated.

Mr. GREGG. No television.

Mr. VELDE. If we do not have television would you answer the questions when they are put to you?

(No response.)

Mr. VELDE. Well, in any event the Chair must again direct the television cameras to desist from taking pictures of the witness while he is testifying.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, please, Mr. Gregg?

Mr. GREGG. Donnelly David Gregg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you spell the first name?

Mr. GREGG. D-o-n-n-e-l-l-y D-a-v-i-d G-r-e-g-g.

Mr. KUNZIG. I note that you are accompanied by counsel. Will counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. LENT. My name is Berkeley Lent. The office address is 901 Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Gregg, what is your address, sir?

Mr. GREGG. I am now living in a house trailer south of Milwaukie, Oreg. It is registered as a trailer court.

Mr. KUNZIG. South of where?

Mr. GREGG. South of Milwaukie, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. What is your present employment?

Mr. GREGG. I am temporarily laid off.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you give the committee a brief résumé of your educational background?

Mr. GREGG. Well, I went to grammar school and to high school, graduated from Washington High.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where is that?

Mr. GREGG. It is in the city of Portland.

Mr. KUNZIG. In Portland? What year did you graduate from Washington High, in Portland?

Mr. GREGG. 1941.

Mr. KUNZIG. And then did you have any further education?

Mr. GREGG. Yes; I did.

Mr. KUNZIG. Where did you go after that?

Mr. GREGG. I went to Compton Junior College.

Mr. KUNZIG. And did you graduate from Compton Junior College?

Mr. GREGG. I did not.

Mr. KUNZIG. How long did you go there?

Mr. GREGG. A little over a half a term. I'm not sure.

Mr. KUNZIG. Is there any further part to your formal education or does that conclude it?

Mr. GREGG. No. I went to Reed College.

Mr. KUNZIG. To Reed College; and how long did you go to Reed College?

Mr. GREGG. My college education was interrupted. I started in 1949, the fall of 1949.

Mr. KUNZIG. You started in the fall of 1949.

Mr. GREGG. That is right.

Mr. KUNZIG. Roughly how long did you stay there?

Mr. GREGG. I left temporarily because of illness in December, I believe.

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you go back and finish the work?

Mr. GREGG. And I left for a year. I returned, and I'm not certain of these dates.

Mr. KUNZIG. To the best of your recollection.

Mr. GREGG. I returned in 1951, February, I believe.

Mr. VELDE. Would you put your microphone a little closer? It is difficult to hear. Thank you very much.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now then, did you ever graduate then, finally, from Reed College?

Mr. GREGG. No; I didn't. I didn't attend this year. I attended last year, and that was the last.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. While you were at Reed College, were you ever a member of any Communist group or organization?

Mr. GREGG. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. KUNZIG. On the fifth amendment?

Mr. GREGG. On the grounds that that question might tend to incriminate me, and I invoke the fifth amendment, that I shall not be forced to be a witness against myself.

Mr. KUNZIG. We understand that, and if you say "same grounds" from now on, I'll understand that that is the grounds. Now were you a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party?

Mr. GREGG. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Same grounds. Were you ever a member of the Henry Winston Club of the Communist Party in Portland?

Mr. GREGG. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GREGG. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. GREGG. Just a moment (confers with counsel). Yes; I was.

Mr. KUNZIG. When?

Mr. GREGG. During 1943-44, about 2 years during World War II.

Mr. KUNZIG. During the time you were a member of the Armed Forces—

Mr. GREGG. I got my dates mixed up here. I'm trying to think.

Mr. KUNZIG. Well, give them to us to the best of your recollection.

Mr. GREGG. 1944-45. I was discharged in 1946.

Mr. KUNZIG. I see. Now when you were in the Armed Forces of the United States, by the way, was it Army, Navy?

Mr. GREGG. I was in the Navy.

Mr. KUNZIG. The Navy. When you were in the Navy, were you a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GREGG. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. Just one. What was your occupation up until the time that you became unemployed?

Mr. GREGG. I worked on the railroad.

Mr. VELDE. What kind of work on the railroad?

Mr. GREGG. Laborer.

Mr. VELDE. That's all the questions that I have. The witness is dismissed, and Mr. Counsel, will you call your next witness?

Mr. KUNZIG. Don Wollam.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn, please?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WOLLAM. I do.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you state your full name, please, Mr. Wollam?

**TESTIMONY OF DONALD M. WOLLAM, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS
ATTORNEY, IRVIN GOODMAN**

Mr. WOLLAM. My name is Donald M. Wollam. W-o-l-l-a-m.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would counsel please state his name and office address for the record?

Mr. GOODMAN. My name is Irvin Goodman, Portland Trust Building, city.

Mr. KUNZIG. Thank you, Mr. Goodman. Mr. Wollam, what is your present address, sir?

Mr. WOLLAM. Mr. Kunzig, I refuse to answer that question on the first, under the fourth amendment because I believe that counsel is aware that people who have given their address over this microphone both here and in Seattle have had their homes threatened. I have a wife and family at home who I don't propose to put in jeopardy because of any action I may take here.

Mr. KUNZIG. Just shorten it up.

Mr. VELDE. You may state your legal grounds.

Mr. WOLLAM. I don't like your question, Mr. Kunzig, and I will certainly not surrender to you any right that I may have to—

Mr. VELDE. You may state your legal grounds, young man, but we're not going to listen to another tirade. Do you have contempt in your heart, when you approach the witness stand, do you have contempt in your heart for this committee of your United States Congress?

Mr. WOLLAM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment, the decision of United States judge, James Alger Fee, in the case of United States versus—

Mr. VELDE. It is apparent that this witness is trying to filibuster. We just can't have that, as I pointed out the other day.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request, in order that the record may be clear and that the witness be warned that there is possible contempt here that he be directed to answer the question as to, that I have just asked, as to his address.

Mr. VELDE. Yes. You are certainly directed to answer that question.

Mr. WOLLAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask to continue my reasons for not answering that question.

Mr. VELDE. You have already stated sufficiently the grounds. Now do you refuse to answer?

Mr. WOLLAM. I have only stated the fourth amendment.

Mr. VELDE. Do you refuse to answer upon direction the question as to your address?

Mr. WOLLAM. I do refuse to answer that question. First on the grounds that I have just stated under the fourth amendment to the Constitution. Secondly I refuse to answer again on the grounds that I have just stated regarding the Alger Fee decision. I refuse to further answer that question under the 1st, the 5th, the 9th, and the 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and any other sections of the Constitution that may apply, and also the constitution of the State of Oregon.

Now this may be funny to you, Mr. Kunzig.

Mr. KUNZIG. It is not funny.

Mr. VELDE. It is very, very serious.

Mr. KUNZIG. It is very, very serious.

Mr. VELDE. You are the one who is taking this as being funny.

Mr. WOLLAM. I certainly have no intentions——

Mr. VELDE. Proceed to ask the questions, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. You will understand now, Mr. Wollam, so that your filibustering may be cut off, we will understand and make sure that your rights are protected. Any time that you refuse to answer we will understand that it is on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Now, Mr. Wollam, what is your present employment? I am asking that question very seriously.

Mr. WOLLAM. And I will give you a very serious answer.

Mr. KUNZIG. Thank you.

Mr. WOLLAM. Mr. Kunzig, I refuse to answer it not just on the fifth amendment, as you stated that you would understand my refusals would be based upon, but upon all of the grounds that I have previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. All right. Mr. Chairman, may I ask you to please direct the witness to answer the question as to where he is presently employed.

Mr. VELDE. Yes; you are directed to answer the question as to your employment at the present time.

Mr. WOLLAM. I refuse to answer the question upon the grounds of the first and fifth amendment to the Consitution of the United States pursuant to article 1, section 10, Constitution of Oregon, which provides in part; that every man shall have——

Mr. VELDE. Isn't your refusal——

Mr. WOLLAM (continuing). Remedy by due course of law for injury done him——

Mr. VELDE. Will the witness listen to me for just a minute? Is your refusal to answer based upon the same reasons that you gave before? Is that right?

Mr. WOLLAM. My refusal to answer is based upon the reason that I just gave plus all else that I have pled here, and I beg leave, Mr. Chairman, I beg leave——

Mr. VELDE. All right, proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now Mr. Wollam, the next question is as follows: Did you ever attend elementary school and if so where?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. WOLLAM. Mr. Chairman, in the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas, Black, and Frankfurter the line of demarcation——

Mr. VELDE. Young man, we are not going to listen to a long diatribe or a lot of advice on what the law is, as far as the Supreme Court decisions are concerned. Either answer the questions or refuse to answer. I will say this that if you will answer the questions as put to you by our counsel, then you might have the opportunity to go ahead and explain the law or anything that you want to, but you must first of all give us the courtesy of giving us an answer. By that I mean an answer of yes or no.

Mr. WOLLAM. I have refused to answer the question Mr. Chairman and I ask you for the courtesy of being permitted to state my reasons.

Mr. VELDE. You have stated the reasons.

Mr. WOLLAM. I think these reasons are quite important. They are very important to me.

Mr. VELDE. Will you proceed, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, I think that we also ought to note that he was citing the dissenting opinion. This committee usually tries to follow the majority opinion of the Supreme Court.

Now on the last question you have refused. Now let me ask you this. Mr. Chairman, I have forgotten the record. Have you directed him to answer the question as to whether he went to the elementary school or not?

Mr. VELDE. No.

Mr. KUNZIG. Would you please direct him?

Mr. VELDE. You are directed to answer the question as to where you attended elementary school, or whether you attended elementary school.

Mr. KUNZIG. The question was where you attended and where was the exact way that I put it.

Mr. WOLLAM. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I have no way of knowing as what time when I answer a question I will be waiving my rights to refuse to answer further questions that I know will follow from this committee, and since I have no intention of becoming a member of your stable of stool pigeons I am going to stand upon my constitutional rights and decline to answer the question upon the grounds of the first and fifth amendments and—

Mr. VELDE. Now we are not going to listen to any more of this diatribe such as calling us a stable of stool pigeons. I am sure that your mother wouldn't appreciate your saying something like that and I am sure that the rest of the decent people in this area don't appreciate your making such wild and absurd and ridiculous statements, and so we are not going to listen to anything further.

Counsel, do you have any other important questions that you want to ask this witness?

Mr. KUNZIG. Just a few more, Mr. Chairman. I want this witness to have a full opportunity to answer these questions.

Did you ever attend high school, Mr. Wollam?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. WOLLAM. As an overseas war veteran, Mr. Chairman; 11 months in German prison camp, I stand upon the Constitution of the United States, the same provisions that I cited earlier.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now did you ever attend college, Mr. Wollam? Mr. Chairman, will you please direct the witness to answer that question?

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer the question as to your—was it high school? Was that the last question?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes, high school. The question exactly as it appears in the record.

Mr. WOLLAM. And I will again decline to answer and on the same grounds that I gave before. And I might add, Mr. Chairman, that if you are interested—

Mr. KUNZIG. Did you ever attend college?

Mr. WOLLAM. The same answer and the same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. I respectfully request that the witness be directed, Mr. Chairman, to answer the question.

Mr. VELDE. Yes, you are directed to answer.

Mr. WOLLAM. I refuse to answer, Mr. Chairman, same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now you said that you were an overseas veteran and you were in the Armed Forces of the United States. Were you in the Army, or the Navy, or the Marines, or what?

Mr. WOLLAM. I was in the Army.

Mr. KUNZIG. And what was the highest rank or grade that you achieved?

Mr. WOLLAM. Private, first class.

Mr. KUNZIG. Private, first class. Now were you a member of the Communist Party when you were a private, first class, in the United States Army?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. WOLLAM. Will you repeat that question please?

Mr. KUNZIG. Would the reporter please repeat it?

(The record was read by the reporter as follows:)

Now were you a member of the Communist Party when you were a private, first class, in the United States Army?

Mr. WOLLAM. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment and the decision of the United States Judge James Alger Fee in the case of the *United States v. Johnson* (76 supp. 538, pp. 540, 541). I also invoke the first, fourth, ninth—

Mr. KUNZIG. We understand that you invoke those.

Mr. WOLLAM (continuing). 10, 14th, the whole works.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is perfectly clear to us now and you know that it is perfectly clear and there is no necessity to say anything more.

Now have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. WOLLAM. I will answer all such inquiries as to my association with people, as to my religious or my political beliefs, or affiliations and so forth with these refusals and with these reasons. I don't feel that you have any right, and I again cite the decision of Judge James Alger Fee.

Mr. KUNZIG. We understand that citation now. Now let me ask you, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. VELDE. Let the record show that counsel is pointing to what is apparently a prepared answer to that question and directing the witness to answer the questions according to certain printed material which he is holding before him.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. WOLLAM. I understand that I am allowed counsel even though counsel isn't permitted to address the committee. I can see no harm in his being of what small help you permit counsel to be at one of these hearings.

I am going to refuse to answer that last question on the grounds that I just gave based on the grounds of the fifth amendment and the decision of Judge James Alger Fee in the case of *United States v. Johnson*, (76 supp., pp. 538, 540, 541).

Mr. KUNZIG. All right, I understand.

Mr. WOLLAM. Also, all the other—

Mr. KUNZIG. Now we will go right on and let me ask you if it isn't true, and I repeat what you said a little earlier that we don't consider this to be funny at all, isn't it true that you are today—this very minute as you are sitting here in this courtroom of the United States courthouse before the Congress of the United States of America—a section organizer of District 11 Committee of the State of Oregon Communist Party right now in 1954? Isn't that correct?

Mr. WOLLAM. I refuse to answer that question on all the grounds I just gave Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Wollam, have you ever been engaged in any espionage activities against the United States?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. WOLLAM. I consider that to be a trap question, Mr. Kunzig, and I will give you the same answer that I have given you on all of the other questions that are in that line.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now just let me refute something that you said a few moments earlier. This does not involve associations, personnel, friends, religious beliefs, any of those things that you have been talking about. This involves loyalty to the United States of America and your behavior with regard to espionage. Have you ever been involved in any espionage activities? I ask you once again.

Mr. WOLLAM. Same question, same answer.

Mr. KUNZIG. I think it is perfectly obvious the position of this witness, Mr. Chairman. No further questions.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Frazier?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. I must say that by your conduct here you have certainly destroyed my faith in you as a witness and you as an American citizen in refusing to give up any information whatsoever which might help us. With that you are excused from the witness stand and discharged from your subpoena.

Mr. WOLLAM. Could I have an opportunity to answer your last statement, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. VELDE. No; you are dismissed.

Mr. KUNZIG. William Earle Lewis.

Mr. VELDE. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

In the testimony that you are about to give before this subcommittee do you solemnly swear that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LEWIS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM EARLE LEWIS, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, NELS PETERSON

Mr. VELDE. Be seated.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that I be not televised.

Mr. VELDE. Again I regretfully request the television cameras to desist from televising the witness as he is giving his testimony.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Lewis, would you please state your full name for the record?

Mr. LEWIS. William Earle Lewis.

Mr. KUNZIG. Will counsel please state his name for the record and the office address?

Mr. PETERSON. Nels Peterson, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Will you spell your full name please, the witness first?

Mr. LEWIS. William Earle Lewis, the middle name with an "e" at the end.

Mr. KUNZIG. E-a-r-l-e, and how do you spell Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. L-e-w-i-s.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now would counsel please spell his name for the record?

Mr. PETERSON. Nels, N-e-l-s P-e-t-e-r-s-o-n.

Mr. KUNZIG. Thank you, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Lewis, what is your present residence, sir?

Mr. LEWIS. It is 3316 Northwest Vaughn, V-a-u-g-h-n, Portland 10, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. And your employment?

Mr. LEWIS. It is a matter of doubt at the moment but I had been employed with a trucking firm, office work.

Mr. KUNZIG. Trucking firm? What is the name and address of the trucking firm?

Mr. LEWIS. May I confer with counsel, please?

Mr. KUNZIG. Please do.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. LEWIS. Mitchell Brothers Truck Lines, 2300 Northwest 30th Avenue, Portland 10, Oreg.

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Lewis, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to give an answer on the following grounds and for the reason as follows: First, as an invasion of rights guaranteed under the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States of freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly; second, invoking my rights and privileges provided for under the 4th, 9th, 10th, and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Oregon respecting substantive and procedural due process, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and elections; third, invoking my rights and privileges under the 5th amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that I shall not be compelled to be a witness against myself nor that I be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party?

Mr. LEWIS. With your permission, Mr. Counsel, to such further inquiries may I suggest—

Mr. KUNZIG. "Same answer."

Mr. LEWIS. "Same answer." Thank you.

Mr. KUNZIG. I will understand when you say "same answer" that you are refusing to answer on the grounds that you have just given to us.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Have you ever been a student at Reed College?

Mr. LEWIS. May I confer with counsel please?

Mr. KUNZIG. Yes.

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. LEWIS. Just as an aside, Mr. Chairman, would it be in order just as, and without being facetious, please, a point of information?

Mr. KUNZIG. About what?

Mr. LEWIS. I was wondering, sir, if at this time, I am not familiar with the setup, I was wondering if Reed College is now or will shortly be on the Attorney General's list?

Mr. KUNZIG. That is obviously a facetious and an insulting answer, Mr. Chairman. We have made very clear, and the chairman has made it very clear and I have said it again and again here that in these questions that we have been asking that we have a right to ask and

always ask at all places the educational background, the employment background, of witnesses. It just happens that a great deal——

Mr. VELDE. What was the organization that he was referring to?

Mr. KUNZIG. Mr. Chairman, he asked whether Reed College was going to be put on the subversive list of the Attorney General and we were explaining that no such——

Mr. VELDE. Yes; I agree with you. I didn't understand his statement.

Mr. KUNZIG. It is a facetious answer.

Mr. VELDE. Yes; that is a facetious answer whether you say it is or not.

Mr. KUNZIG. Obviously, there is no such thing even being contemplated or even talked about. Now just answer the question very simply. Have you ever been a student at Reed College?

(Witness confers with counsel.)

Mr. LEWIS. I must decline on the same previous grounds please.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now, isn't it a fact that you were club chairman of a Communist group on the Reed College campus during the time that you were there?

Mr. LEWIS. I respectfully submit, Mr. Counsel, that I decline for the same reasons as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you ever a member of the State committee of the Progressive Party?

Mr. LEWIS. I decline for the same reason, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. KUNZIG. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LEWIS. I must decline to answer that statement, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Counsel for the same reason.

Mr. KUNZIG. Now as a matter of fact, you were in the Armed Forces of the United States; were you not?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. And you had a good record in the Armed Forces and I believe were decorated: is that correct?

Mr. LEWIS. That is correct.

Mr. KUNZIG. Were you a Communist when you were in the Armed Forces of the United States?

Mr. LEWIS. I must decline to answer that question, sir, for the same reasons as previously stated.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further questions Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VELDE. Do you have any further questions?

Mr. FRAZIER. No questions.

Mr. VELDE. No further questions here. The witness is discharged from his subpoena and is discharged at this time.

Mr. KUNZIG. I have no further witnesses Mr. Chairman to call before this committee.

Mr. Lewis, you can sign the voucher.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Lewis, you can sign your voucher here.

Mr. KUNZIG. That is perfectly all right. You can sign your voucher here.

Mr. VELDE. During the past 2 days this subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities has held hearings in Portland, Oreg., to publicly ascertain the efforts and success of Communist infiltration into the Northwest area of the United States, particularly in this city of Portland, Oreg.

During the course of this hearing the subcommittee has had the benefit of the testimony of Mr. Homer Owen, Mrs. Barbara Hartle, and Mr. Robert Canon. Mrs. Barbara Hartle was one of the first witnesses to appear here yesterday and gave a very clear picture of the Communist infiltration in the Northwest area. Mrs. Barbara Hartle was a witness we brought down here from Seattle yesterday in the custody of the United States marshal, as she had been convicted of a violation of the Smith Act, and was one of the Smith Act defendants tried in Seattle recently.

Her testimony, in my opinion, indicated very clearly that there is a hard core of the Communist Party operating in the Northwest area of the United States. Her testimony further indicated that there is a hard core of the Communist Party operating here in the State of Oregon.

Mr. Homer Owen, Mr. Robert Canon, both gave us a great deal of information about the techniques of the Communist Party, the membership of the Communist Party, during their membership in that party.

The testimony of these individuals has added materially to the information which the committee is directed to secure for the Congress of the United States.

The committee has also had 14 other witnesses who, if they had so chosen, could have also assisted the Congress and thereby the people of the United States. I do not want to make any claim that because a person refuses to answer questions upon constitutional grounds that he is a Communist. I feel, however, that the people attending the hearings here, and watching and listening to it, may draw their own conclusions as to the present loyalty of such people.

I do want to, on behalf of Mr. Frazier and myself and the other members of the committee who are not here, express my appreciation, the committee's appreciation, to the very fine people of this city for their courtesy and cooperation. Especially would I like to thank Judge Claude McCulloch for the use of this lovely courtroom and all of his staff and assistants, also to thank United States Marshal Harold Sexton and his fine staff for the assistance in investigation and for maintaining order in the hearing room.

I want to say to the physical audience present today that we have had no outbreaks from the audience. For that the Chair and the committee is appreciative.

And then to the Portland city police, particularly Capt. Bill Brown and Detective Bob Beaubelle. They have helped us materially in investigative work and they have assisted our staff in all ways possible and have, in addition to that, provided members of the committee and staff of the committee with transportation here and there throughout the city while we have been here, and I do want to thank you very much.

And I also want to express my appreciation to Sheriff Terry D. Schrunk. It seems that Terry had the fortune, or the misfortune, to be in the Navy with my older brother and we were very happy to meet here in Portland and visit awhile.

Do you have anything further, Mr. Frazier, to mention?

Mr. FRAZIER. Well, Mr. Chairman, I just want to join with you and thank the people of Portland for the very cordial reception and for their cooperation while the committee was here.

Mr. VELDE. With that, the committee will stand in adjournment until further call of the Chair.

(Whereupon at 4:10 p. m., June 19, 1954 the committee adjourned subject to call of the Chair.)

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INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA—Part 11
(APPENDIX)

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

APPENDIX TO HEARINGS

JUNE 14-19, 1954

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

INCLUDING INDEX



UNITED STATES
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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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COURTNEY E. OWENS, *Chief Investigator*

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED TO THE 83d CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1953

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

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APPENDIX

During the hearings conducted in Seattle, Wash., the following communications were received by the committee and were read into and ordered to be made a part of the record:

MIMEOGRAPHED MEMORANDUM TO LOCAL 300 MEMBERS

This is to let you know that I have been subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, known as the Velde committee.

As I see it, this is a bad committee because its chairman and leading members are hostile to union labor and to all progressive trends and people, especially those associated with the Democratic Party.

Velde himself has recently introduced legislation in Congress for Government supervision of unions, which President George Meany of the A. F. of L. said would destroy all unions if enacted.

It was Velde who subpoenaed ex-President Truman to inquire into his Americanism. Mr. Truman ignored the subpoena. Unfortunately, I am unable to do so.

It appears certain that Velde's interest in me relates to the time when I was business agent of the union. He will no doubt want to know which union members were associated with me in such things as the shop stewards system, control of the spray machine, the union paper Bulletin 300, and the fight for better conditions generally.

In this way he could establish a long list of members with "guilt by association," publicize their names, and subject them to blacklisting and persecution. And since some who associated with me in these things still hold office, he might charge that local 300 is now a "subversive" organization.

Of course I cannot cooperate in such dirty work. I am not a stool pigeon and I am not going to become one. I should like to discuss my beliefs and activities frankly with the committee—and my Americanism, too. But its McCarthyite methods do not allow me to do so without harm to myself and others.

My attorney advises me that if I answer any questions I must answer all related questions. He also advises that my only way to avoid becoming a stool pigeon without going to prison for perjury or contempt is to use the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution.

This amendment was designed to protect people from unfair questioning by Government bodies. I have no choice but to claim this protection.

Since I am able to reach only a few members with this statement, I hope you will explain my position to as many as you can.

Sincerely,

EDDIE FRIEL.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE:

During the testimony of Mrs. Barbara Hartle yesterday, she identified as a member of the Communist Party one Mary Salvus. This person should not be confused with Mary Martha Salvus, the same spelling, who resides at 5561 Phinney Avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE:

Please clarify that the Stan Henrickson mentioned in this morning's hearings is not Stanley W. Hendrickson of 6505 Beverly Lane, Everett, Wash.

STANLEY W. HENDRICKSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

George Bailey, locksmith, who lives on East Madison, and owner of Bailey's Rebuild, is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party and should not be confused with George Bailey, named by Mrs. Hartle.

GEORGE W. BAILEY.

SEATTLE, WASH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
Un-American Committee, County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

I, Helen Bradley, at 1814 Southwest 98th Street, for over 20 years at White Center, wife of Campbell Miller Bradley. Please do not confuse me with the Helen Bradley, wife of Keith Bradley.

HELEN MARGARET BRADLEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I, Pearl O. Castle, of West Seattle am not to be confused with the Pearl Castle named by Mrs. Hartle as being a Communist. Thank you.

Mrs. PEARL O. CASTLE,
 7512 28th Southwest.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Earl George named yesterday by Barbara Hartle not same as Earl W. George of 4806 East 71st, Seattle, who is loyal American citizen and proud of work your committee is doing rout the reds.

EARL W. GEORGE.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

CONGRESSMAN H. H. VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities,
 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

Bill Long was mentioned in your hearings Monday and because of the similarity of names I am being intimidated and I don't like it. I am known on the waterfront as Bill Laing. Would appreciate it if it would be made known that Bill Long is not Bill Laing.

BILL LAING,
 6542 23rd Avenue NE., Seattle.

RICHMOND BEACH, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

At a Tuesday session an unidentified "cannery workers' union" was named as a contributor to the Seattle Labor School. It would be appreciated if it was made clear to your committee and to the public that the union referred to is not to be confused with any cannery union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

RUSSELL GALLAGHER,
 Secretary, Northwest Council of Food Process Workers.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Care Hearing, County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to make it very clear to the committee that my father, Henry A. Shane, a marine engineer with Libby, McNeill & Libby, residing at 9410 36th SW., is not the Henry Shain named in the hearing, a druggist.

MRS. A. J. SHANE AND SON.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Robert Becker mentioned this morning is not the Robert R. Becker, of 10833 Fourth Place SW.

ROBERT R. BECKER.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle Wash.:

To avoid any misunderstanding, we wish to state that the Joseph Butterworth mentioned this morning during your hearing has no connection of any kind either through relationship or association, with this firm or its owners. We further wish to highly commend your committee for its efforts to bring into the open any or all persons disloyal to the United States Government.

E. R. BUTTERWORTH & SONS.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

I wish to make it very clear that the R. Furnish, mentioned by Mrs. Hartle in her testimony of June 18, has no connection whatever with Ronald Archer Furnish, whose residence address is 12050 56th Place, South Seattle, Wash.

R. ARCHER FURNISH.

VASHON, WASH., June 16, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: I have suffered for years at alleged funny remarks concerning affiliation with the Communist Party owing to the fact that my name happens to be Henry Huff.

I am asking that when that name goes out over the air, you pin-point it with the middle initial "P.," which in this case does not stand for patriot.

I can assure your committee that your efforts at ferreting out subversives in our country are most heartily endorsed by

Yours sincerely,

HENRY S. HUFF, Route 1, Biloxi Road.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
*Attention: Congressman Jackson, Chairman,
402 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

The name Herb Johnson was submitted to your committee by Mrs. Hartle as being a Communist. So that there will be no confusion in the minds of the public, I wish that this name would not be confused with mine, which is identical, and will you state, for identification purposes, that I, Herb Johnson, am an automobile salesman employed by the Totem Pontiac Co., and am not and have never been connected with the Communist Party or any of its multifarious phoney fronts, and wish to compliment your committee on the excellent work you are doing.

HERB JOHNSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE.

County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR SIR: I wish to state that I am not the Ethel¹ mentioned in yesterday's hearings. I have never in any way had connections with the Communist Party. My address is 911 West 65th.

ETHEL MAY KRAEMER.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HAROLD H. VELDE,

*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

As I operate a resort and it might prove injurious in the south King County district and it might prove injurious to my business, I would appreciate it if you would publicly announce that the George Russell of Lake Edge Resort on Steel Lake is not the George Russell accused by Barbara Hartle.

GEORGE F. RUSSELL.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Senator JACKSON,

*Un-American Activities,
Room 402, County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

Please announce that the Herb E. Zobrist Co. and family of Seattle is in no way connected with the John Zobrist appearing before the committee.

HERB E. ZOBRIST.

JUNE 18, 1954.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,

*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle Wash.*

DEAR SIR: I am a former member of the Communist Party in this district for 16 years. I left the Communist Party in June of 1953, after giving the matter careful consideration for a period of more than 2 years. When the leadership of the Communist Party went underground, I was puzzled at their tactics and began to lose confidence. At that time I was out of the center of Communist Party activity and had lots of time to think and look at both sides.

For many years I sincerely believed that socialism was inevitable and that the Communist Party was necessary to lead the workers on the correct path, that is to be prepared to overthrow this Government by force and violence if the capitalist class should resist. By getting away from the day-to-day haranguing of the Communist Party and through a most disgusting experience in an organization in my community, I began to realize how completely my thinking had been dominated by the Communist Party.

In October of 1949 I helped organize the Farmers' Union in the Maple Valley-Hobart area. I was elected secretary. We had a very fine organization for a year or more, until the Communist Party instructed the comrades in the Farmers' Union to carry out a campaign against the war in Korea. When a resolution was presented in a Farmers' Union meeting opposing the war in Korea, the meeting was completely disrupted. There were 35 members in attendance, five or six of whom were Communists. The non-Communists immediately recognized this action as Communist tactics. Some members walked out of the meeting, others stayed and fought the resolution. We were never able to get any sizable attendance at a Farmer's Union meeting again in this area. I was thoroughly disgusted with the Communist Party for this action, but hesitated to criticize them at the time, as I knew the answer would be that we hadn't worked properly with the Farmers' Union members. They weren't advanced to the point that they could understand the Communists' policy on the war in Korea. I began to realize how often these tactics had been used in other organizations in my past experience in the Communist Party, such as trade unions, N. A. A. C. P., etc.

My eyes opened as to why the Communist Party tries to dominate every organization of the working people, not to help the workers, but in order to be able to control them in the event of a revolution, and I was convinced that their goal

¹ An individual named Ethel Kramer was mentioned.

is to force this revolution to come about. I lost all desire to criticize the Communist Party for their tactics. I only wanted to get away from it. This was a difficult decision since I had so many friends and acquaintances in the Communist Party, whom I like personally. When I seriously began shaking off Communist domination in my thinking and looking at issues from all viewpoints, I became aware that the vast majority of workers of all races want to maintain our present form of government and find peaceful, intelligent means of airing their grievances, and I realized that that was what I wanted, too.

In April of 1953 I voluntarily went to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make available to them any information I had regarding the Communist Party's activities in this district.

I have known Mrs. Hartle since about 1938. From about 1942 to 1949 I worked closely with her in many campaigns of the Communist Party. I wish to commend this committee very highly for the work they are doing for my country and extend my deepest congratulations to Mrs. Hartle for the courageous stand she is taking, and concur wholeheartedly in her testimony on the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party.

I am sorry I am unable to attend this hearing due to responsibilities on my job. Therefore I have taken this means to express my feelings.

Very sincerely yours,

LOIS BROCKWAY BLAKES,
Maple Valley, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE.

County-City Building, Seattle.

DEAR SIR: I wish to advise you that the Victor Case mentioned in Mrs. Hartle's testimony today, June 18, is not Victor Ray Cass residing 1804 North 157th. My name is often mispronounced and spelled that way.

Also wish to commend you on the good you are doing here.

VICTOR RAY CASS.

BELLEVUE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Police Detective JOHN HOBERG,

For the Un-American Activities Committee,

Identification Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Wash.

My legal name is Elizabeth E. Collins but am known as Betty Collins. I am married to a Seattle attorney Leonard Collins, and we reside at 8429 Northeast 7th, Bellevue, Wash. I am not the Betty Collins listed by Mrs. Hartle in recent testimony as being a Communist.

ELIZABETH COLLINS.

Message received by the committee June 19, 1954:

Dr. Richard L. Nelson of 1616 West 185th Street, office in the North Gate Building is not the Dr. Richard L. Nelson of Kirkland, named by Barbara Hartle.

RENTON, WASH., June 19, 1954

DEAR SIRs: Would you please let it be known publicly that the Hazel McCannon in the testimony of Mrs. Hartle is not the Hazel McKennon residing at 8977 147th Street, Renton, Wash., P. O. 568, due to the similarity of the last name and the fact many people do not know the spelling of my last name. Thanking you for the good work you have done in this State.

Yours truly,

HAZEL A. MCKENNON,
Renton, Wash.

Message received by committee June 19, 1954:

J. W. Bitterman, 116 12th North, L. S. Bitterman Co., April 23, 1914, Jack A. Bitterman, 10611 39th SW, L. S. Bitterman Co., Nathan J. Bitterman, 116 15th North, Lew S. Bitterman, 8420 13th SW.

I would like to have these names clarified in regard to the Velde committee hearings. They all work at L. S. Bitterman Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Identical name: Please clarify name of Earl Eugene Payne, which is my name. I am not Earl Payne given by committee. I was born in Denver, Colo., year 1905, graduated from West Denver High. I came to Seattle in 1936. I live at 1302 Yesler, apartment 35. Have lived here since 1949. I work for Al's Lucky Hour Tavern as a bartender. Have been there since 1943, at 1315 Yesler. I know nothing of Earl Payne that is claimed to be Communist.

Thank you, kindly.

EARL E. PAYNE.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Congressman DONALD JACKSON,

Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

Rush. Important. Reply Requested.

Am informed a name similar to mine has been mentioned several times on your show. Wish to inform you I am not the party mentioned. Request you announce same on your show. Am strongly protesting the indiscriminate use of names similar to mine without proper clarification and hereby advise. I intend to refer the matter to my attorneys for possible legal action if there are any further uses of name similar to mine on your show without proper identification of said names.

RALPH B. HALL,

*Owner and Operator of Hall's Music Co.,
2722 East 84th Street, Tacoma, Wash.*

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN OF THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,

County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

This Ray Campbell is not nor ever has been a member of the Communist Party. Has lived in Everett 50 years and member of American Legion. Congratulations for your fine work.

RICHARD RAYMOND CAMPBELL.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,

County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Have at various times been mistaken for William K. Dobbins, alleged Communist. Wish to state for the record there is no relationship whatsoever and I have no communistic sympathies whatsoever.

WILLARD S. DOBBINS.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,

County-City Building, Seattle:

Mrs. Hartle named Emma Harman and Elmer Harman of Seattle last Thursday as members of the Communist Party. However, their names were misspelled in the newspaper which gave their names as Emma and Elmer Herman. This has embarrassed and shamed me as my name is Elmer Herman of Seattle. Hope you will clarify.

ELMER HERMAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN VELDE,

House Un-American Committee, County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Wish to have it publicly announced that the Gus Carlson named by Mrs. Hartle is not the Gus J. Carlson residing 15022 12th Avenue NE. Congratulations on the committee's good work.

GUS J. CARLSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *July 19, 1954.*

CHAIRMAN JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The Ralph E. Hall mentioned in your hearings is not to be confused with the Ralph E. Hall of Seattle Fire Department, residing at 3255 44th SW.

RALPH E. HALL.

KINGSTON, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

This is to inform the committee that I, Raymond David Glover of Kingston, Wash., am no relation to the Ray Glover of Enumclaw, Wash., identified by Mrs. Hartle. I am a retired salesman of the Graybar Electric Co., a member of American Legion Post No. 1, also the Masonic Lodge and a Shriner. Thanks to the committee for the fine work they are doing.

RAY GLOVER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

I want it clearly understood I am not the man with the same name as Capt. Elmer Strom mentioned in the hearing. We are annoyed with his phone calls as he has a nonpublished telephone number.

ELMER STROM, *4510 20th NE.*BELLINGHAM, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

GENTLEMEN: There is no connection between Algot Starr and the W. W. Starr, Jr. and Sr., at Bellingham.

W. W. STARR.

WILKESON, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I am not a Negro and the general I referred to was in 9th Cavalry, United States Army. He was a Negro and he became a major general in the United States Army. I was under supervision in Peekskill, N. Y. Also know his son who also was Negro. He graduated from West Point.

A. K. HAWKESWORTH.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, goes on record in supporting the committee's meeting in Seattle. We look forward to cooperating to the fullest extent in any manner that we might be called upon. We deplore individuals who use organized labor as a foothold to further the Communist conspiracy. Rest assured that Mr. Kirkwood, and his illiterate language, does not speak for the rank and file in the maritime industries.

JAMES WILLOUGHBY,
Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L.

Mr. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR SIR: At a special meeting of more than 700 members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, and the Seafarers' International of North America, Atlantic and Gulf, held at 3 p. m. today, went on record unanimously in a standing vote to endorse and support the action of

your committee in this hearing; and, further, all witnesses invoking the fifth amendment be considered supporters of the communistic element.

Our membership will support your committee wholeheartedly, and we further denounce the filthy rag that was distributed by one Mr. Kirkwood.

Our unions have always been in favor of your committee and are 100 percent Americans.

It has been a long struggle made by our unions to get rid of all the ratty communistic elements off the waterfront.

Very truly yours,

MAXIE WEISBARTH,
Business Agent, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 15, 1954.

Representative VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

The Seattle branch of the National Maritime Union, CIO, wishes to go on record in favor of the hearings being conducted by your committee. The membership of the NMU years ago recognized the Communists for what they are and passed resolutions which bar Communists from holding membership in our organization. Ninety-five members present at a meeting voted unanimously that this telegram be sent to your committee.

ALVIN HOGAN, *Agent,*
A. B. STALLINGS, *Chairman,*
JULES RUBIN, *Recording Secretary.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 15, 1954.

HAROLD H. VELDE,
*Chairman, Un-American Committee,
Seattle, Wash., Olympic Hotel:*

Our affiliates in the Fisheries and Allied Crafts in Alaska and Puget Sound endorse the intent of your committee in exposing un-Americans, and our membership will support your committee wholeheartedly.

Very truly yours,

TED NAKKERUD,
Representative, Seafarers' International Union of North America.

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES'
INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL NO. 6, A. F. OF L.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee.

DEAR SIR: A witness who testified before your committee yesterday identified as Communists in the mid-1940's five former officers of the Building Service Employees' International Union, local 6, and, according to a press report, stated that this union was "for a long time Communist-dominated."

This testimony we feel left the false impression that local 6 may still be officered by Communists or former Communists. In fairness to the union's present officers and its membership, this false impression should be corrected.

In 1947 William L. McFetridge, the general president of this international union, following a trial which was conducted in this city, removed from office the individuals identified by the witness as Communists. Local 6 was thereupon taken into trusteeship and placed under new leadership. None of the former officers have ever since had any connection whatever with this union.

It might be of interest to your committee and to the public that subversives are barred from membership in this union.

The constitution of the international provides:

"No member or officer of the Communist Party or any subversive organization, nor any person who subscribes to their doctrines, shall be allowed to hold membership or office or be admitted to membership in any local union of this international organization. It is not necessary that the individual charged with membership in the Communist Party or any subversive organization admit his membership in said party or organization. If the local executive board, by

majority vote, shall find from the evidence presented that the individual is a member of the Communist Party or of any other subversive organization, or subscribes to their doctrines, the local executive board shall expel such individual after he has obtained a proper trial."

May we assure your committee, the membership of local 6 and the public generally that this provision of the constitution has been and will be strictly enforced.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR T. HARE,
President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

C. H. (Harvey) Jackins was suspended from Local Union 46, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on January 13, 1948. He refused to sign a statement before our executive board that he was not a member of the Communist Party. The executive board further recommended to our international president that C. H. Jackins be expelled from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This organization does not tolerate our members belonging to subversive organizations and any assistance desired by your committee will be granted with our utmost cooperation.

L. E. THOMAS,
Business Manager, local 46,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Without any attempt on my part to pass on the guilt or innocence of the members of our union who were named in testimony given before your committee as being or having been members of the Communist Party, I wish to assure you the members of your committee and the people of our community that by far the vast majority of our 5,000 members are good, loyal American citizens. Our union does not condone membership in the Communist Party nor does it approve of any communistic activity on the part of any of our members.

JOHN A. WARMELL,
President, local 79,
International Association of Machinists.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD VELDE,
House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:

In the testimony by Mrs. Hartle, former Communist Party leader, Pacific Northwest, this a. m. one Charles Nichols was identified as being an official of Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. Please be advised that the late Charles Nichols was port agent for the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards Independent. You perhaps recall that the National Union Marine Cooks and Stewards Independent was expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated several years ago. That organization now known as International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Stewards Department Organizing Committee and is headed by Harry Bridges. This renaming was calculated in furtherance of the conspiracy to thwart the justice of the courts in order to evade the payment of \$495,000 which awarded as damages to 96 members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L. for libelous and slanderous blacklisting.

On behalf of the members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, A. F. of L., I wish to again congratulate your committee for a job well done. We wish further to take this opportunity as members of a loyal American trade union to congratulate you and thank Mrs. Hartle for her assistance in her testimony in

rendering to our organization in its continuing drive to eliminate communism from the maritime industry.

Cordially,

JAMES O. WILLOUGHBY,
Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Congressman HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR SIR: Referring to testimony by Barbara Hartle regarding Pacific Northwest Labor School, our organization, upon recognizing the presence of Communist influence in that school, immediately, on our own initiative, withdrew from the school early in 1947. We are in complete sympathy with the objectives sought by your committee.

The officers and executive board members, Division 587, Streetcar-men's Union.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Chairman VELDE,
Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

The officers and members of Bartenders Union, local No. 487, endorse the hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee which are now in progress.

BARTENDERS UNION,
TOMMY BIBBY.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Chairman HAROLD VELDE,
Un-American Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

Speaking for the entire membership of the Bering Sea Fishermen's Union, we commend you for holding these hearings in Seattle in order to dig out the comm-rats and their commie dingbats. Keep up the good work. You may count on our complete cooperation.

R. H. WINKLER,
Bering Sea Fishermen's Union,
Affiliated with Seafarers' International Union, A. F. of L.

RENTON, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

We wish to commend your committee on its work in ferreting out the Communist elements in our area. We wish to express our appreciation for your kind reception of our representative at your hearing yesterday.

JAMES E. HURNER,
President, Renton Junior Chamber of Commerce.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle:

Please be advised that the individual identified as Edward Friel, in his appearance before your committee on Tuesday, June 15, 1954, as a member and former business agent of Painters Local Union 300, was formally charged in June of 1947 and convicted of Communist activities by Painters Local Union 300. Contained in the penalty, among other things, as result of this conviction, was denied the right to ever represent the painters union in any way in the future.

PAINTERS COUNCIL No. 5,
L. E. OSBORNE, *President,*
TOM FULLERTON, *Secretary.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Room 402, County-City Building,
Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: We, the members of the Townsend organization, have been bothered with inquiries as to information wanting to know if we are connected with the Washington State Pension Union. The Townsend organization is in no way connected with the pension union and never has been. We also at this time want to commend you on your activities in uncovering Communist activities in our grand country.

Sincerely yours,

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL OF TOWNSEND CLUBS,
FRANK R. BRITTON,
Member of Washington State Council.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
County Commissioner's Chambers, County-City Building,
Seattle, Wash.:

The Aero Mechanics, district lodge 751 International Association of Machinists, AFL, wholeheartedly endorses the important work and principles of your committee in its efforts to combat the Communist conspiracy in our Nation. Our union has gone on record as far back as 1924 in opposition to the philosophy of communism, for our members long have recognized the dangers of that ideology. Because our membership comprise the working force at Boeing Airplane Co., which long has been one of the prime producers of aircraft for our Nation's defense, we realize that our organization could be a constant target for infiltration. We have met this challenge by an unrelenting search, exposure and expulsion of any and all persons advocating or encouraging communism, and the record shows that we have been successful in our vigilance. We believe it is the duty and obligation of all American citizens to support the Congress of the United States and your committee in exposing Communist conspiracy wherever it might arise. Congratulations to your committee on the fair and impartial manner in which your hearings are being conducted.

HAROLD J. GIBSON,
President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Chairman HAROLD VELDE,
House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities,
Hearing Room, County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The majority of men handling microphones for public broadcasting of your hearings belong to the Seattle local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, as do most of the people who broadcast news of the hearings and perform other duties necessary to keep the public informed of the proceedings in a fair and unbiased manner.

Not many years ago this local was confronted with the task of weeding out persons of questionable loyalty and affiliation. This we did after many difficult and unpleasant procedures. We therefore appreciate the problems confronting your organization.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the members of the Seattle local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists wholeheartedly endorse and support your work in unearthing and bringing to light of public view those persons and elements which seek to undermine and destroy the Government of the United States or the American way of life.

This message may be read into the official record and disseminated publicly as you desire.

Our sincere best wishes for the success of your organization.

Respectfully,

PAT HAYES,
President, Seattle Local, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
*United States Congressman,
 Chairman, House Un-American Activities,
 County-City Building, Seattle:*

You and the members of your committee are to be commended on great service you are doing in bringing to light the insidious propaganda and program of the Communist Party and exposing those whose activities and lip service are dedicated to the overthrow of our American form of government.

JASPER REYNOLDS,
State Commander, the American Legion.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

TO: VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

At a regular meeting assembled this 16th day of June, the officers and members of the University Post No. 11, the American Legion, extend to your committee our sincere wishes for continued success of your program in exposing the Communists in this area and throughout the Nation.

DAVE WOOD,
Commander, University Post No. 11, American Legion.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

TO: VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

At regular meeting assembled this 16th day of June, the officers and members of University Auxiliary No. 11, the American Legion, extend to your committee our sincere wishes for continued success of your program in exposing the Communists in this area and throughout the Nation.

Mrs. WILLIAM BARKLEY, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Representative VELDE,
*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

The officers and delegates of the Americanization bureau wish to extend congratulations to your committee for the splendid work being done by you in exposing the work of communism.

CLARA DEATON,
President,
 VIRGINIA MAHNKEY,
Recording Secretary,
 ELLA RAUTH,
Junior Past President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
*Chairman, House Committee, Un-American Activities,
 402 County-City Building, Seattle.*

HONORABLE SIR: It is my desire to herewith congratulate your committee on the service it is rendering the American people and to assure you that we as representatives of the transportation industry will neither condone nor tolerate un-Americanism in general and communism in particular in the railroad industry.

A. ROBERT ECKBERG,
*Local Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,
 Union Pacific Railroad, Seattle.*

SPOKANE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Representative HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee.
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The officers and ex-board of Seattle Local No. 27, International Association of Fire Fighters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for themselves and individually on behalf of its membership, advise that they are unalterably opposed to subversive or un-American activity in any form whatsoever.

F. J. ARENA,
President.
 AXEL DRUGGE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS,
 AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
 LOCAL 302 AND BRANCHES A, B, C, AND D,
 June 16, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My name is Jack McDonald, and I am business manager of Local 302 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, a position I have held for a period in excess of 20 years.

I know that every word contained herein has the unqualified endorsement of the entire membership of this union which, at the present time, approximates 5,000 members.

We want you to know that we believe with all our hearts in the work you are doing. We hate Communists and the principles for which they stand and wish the record to show that we stand 100 percent behind your Un-American Activities Committee.

While I have not personally attended the hearings, I have been following your work here through the medium of television, radio, and the press. On the basis thereof, I do have several comments to make which I wish to be made a part of the record also.

Some witnesses who have appeared before your committee or who have been named to your committee as members of the Communist Party have been labeled "Labor leaders." With possibly 1 or 2 exceptions, those named have never been labor leaders, at least in the Seattle area, and the exceptions have been ousted from their union affiliations. Now I am sure it is neither your intent or purpose to leave the general public with the false impression that these witnesses or those named as Communists were or are labor leaders. A great majority of those heard or named who were members of a labor organization may have been successful in gaining elections as delegates to central labor councils or other federations of local unions but certainly that distinction in nowise cloaks them with the generally accepted connotation of the term "Labor leaders." It is obvious that the creation of such an impression with the general public can only prove a great disservice to those in the area who are in basis and in fact labor leaders. We would suggest, therefore, that in this regard the record be made clear, and such erroneous impression will not then find its way into the daily press.

Secondly, we should like to comment and make a part of the record the position unions find themselves in when it appears that a Communist has somehow gained membership in an organization. I think the committee well knows the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and the resultant problems confronting labor unions when they wish to relieve themselves of such members. One of the witnesses during the Seattle hearing has, I believe, instituted suit against a union who attempted to purge itself of his membership and stigma. We know you are not conducting these hearings relative to what pros and cons there may be with reference to the Taft-Hartley Act, but we call this particular point to your attention in the hope that you will carry it back to the Congress of the United States with a recommendation that said act be amended to the end that legitimate labor unions will be provided with the weapons necessary to keep their houses free of Communist infiltration.

With all the good wishes for success in your endeavors that you may possibly wish for yourself, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JACK McDONALD,
Business Manager, IUOE, Local 302.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
*County Commissioner's Chambers,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

Lake City Commercial Club highly commends committee's good work in exposing communistic activities in our city and in a truly democratic manner.

LAKE CITY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

RENTON, WASH.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We, members of Local Machinists Union 751, employees of Boeing's Aircraft, department 631, second shift, tool grinding, Renton, Wash., wish to go on record that we wholeheartedly endorse and support the efforts of your committee exposing Communists and fellow travelers.

HAROLD V. WESSELING,
Union Committeeman.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Congressman HAROLD VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle:*

The officers and members of the Lumber and Saw Mill Workers Union, Local 2519, A. F. of L., wishes to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to your committee in exposing those that would undermine our Constitution and form of government. Rest assured that those members so exposed as Communists cannot remain members of this union as per the constitution and bylaws of this union.

JOHN M. CHRISTENSON,
President, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers Union, A. F. of L.

STEAMSHIP "ALEUTIAN," VIA KLB, MACKAY RADIO,
Seattle, June 17, 1954.

Representative VELDE and COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: Much success in your endeavors. We are behind you 100 percent.

MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS, AFL,
Steamship "Aleutian."

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Congressman VELDE,
*Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

As a visitor to Seattle, I heard the Red warning whistle at noon on Wednesday. It was not nearly as alarming as the testimony your committee is now hearing. Your fine work, gentlemen, is the only bomb shelter that can save us.

MADGE DENMER,
Southwest Florist Representative for Telegraph Delivery Service, Los Angeles, Calif.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:
 (Attention of Mr. Velde.)

Local Union 1208, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, assembled in special meeting last evening, June 16, directed that a wire be sent to the committee of which you are chairman, commending it for the part it has played in helping to open the eyes of a lot of our own members, as well as the general public, to the communistic conspiracy which is a dangerous influence today right here in the State of Washington. We wish to offer any cooperation to the committee which it feels might further enlighten the public to state that the majority of the members of local 1208 are loyal trade union and true Americans who do not wish to be smeared by a few self-appointed leaders of any subversive organization.

We further commend your patience and forbearance to sit and listen to the same line which we in the trade-union movement have had to put up with before the United Steelworkers of America was founded right up to the present time, and as believers in the Constitution of the United States of America, which guarantees freedom of speech to all our members, also feel we have listened too long to these of the fifth amendment when it certainly appears they are not acting as true Americans should act if guilt were not present.

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION 1208,
 HARRY NELSON, *Vice President*,
 JOHNSON MASSUCO, *Recording Secretary*,
 L. FERGUSON, *Financial Secretary*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

Chairman VELDE.

House Un-American Activities Committee,
King County Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.:

The Washington State CIO Council and its affiliates have for many years been engaged in a battle to eliminate the influences of the Communist Party and the members of the Communist Party from the affairs and business of CIO unions in the State of Washington. The Washington State CIO Council welcomes the help of your committee in exposing to the union membership and to the public at large the policies and internal workings of the Communist Party. The proceedings of your committee plainly show to the public the magnitude of the task that our loyal membership has so courageously carried on to help to protect our heritage and our way of life against this subversive element.

HAROLD SLATER,
Secretary-Treasury, Washington State CIO Council.

OLYMPIA, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Chairman VELDE.

House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:

The Washington State Townsend Council, representing 72 chapters in this State, commend your committee for your effective work in the Pacific Northwest in exposing Communists and Communist Party activities. During your hearings references have been made to the Washington Pension Union and its activities among senior citizens. The Washington State Townsend Council wants the record to show that our organization and its officers have never participated in or associated with the Washington Pension Union. We do not approve of that organization's tactics or its leaderships.

M. A. YARBORO,
Legislative Director, Washington State Townsend Council.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

On behalf of 99 percent of the 96,000 residents of the West Seattle area, which includes Alki, may we congratulate the Velde committee for an outstanding public service which you are rendering our great city.

WEST SEATTLE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
 ORLYN HAWS, *President.*
 TED BEST, *Secretary.*

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We wish to commend your committee for its aims and for the fairness it has demonstrated. As the city of Bellingham and the Democratic Party has been mentioned by some witnesses we wish to state from bitter experience we have learned that the Communists only infiltrate an organization they consider important for the purpose of destroying it. Therefore we of the Democratic Party of Whatcom County expelled all members suspected of Communist leanings over 6 years ago.

F. F. MERRICK.
Chairman, Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
 Care Federal Courthouse Hearing Room, Seattle, Wash.:*

Whatcom County Republican Club of over 550 members in monthly meeting by unanimous vote wishes to commend your committee for the notable work in exposing a hotbed of Communists, fellow travelers, and dupes in our Pacific Northwest. You can be assured that this work so ably done by your committee is welcomed by Republicans and all good Americans who have been worrying over this disgraceful situation. Keep up the good work. We are behind you.

WHATCOM COUNTY REPUBLICAN CLUB,
 BARNEY STEWART, *President.*

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
 Care Federal Courthouse Hearing Room, Seattle, Wash.:*

Whatcom County Young Republicans meeting tonight commend your committee for its untiring work in exposing Communist menace as an agency of Soviet aggression. We urge and support your continued effort maintaining, as always, the American traditions of fair play while overcoming the obstacles of organized subversives and fifth amendment Communists. Your efforts will continue to command the admiration and respect of our organization.

WHATCOM COUNTY YOUNG REPUBLICANS CLUB,
 ROBERT W. TESHERA, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

CHAIRMAN OF HEARING OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of western Washington wish to commend the investigation of un-American activities in our State.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Seattle, Wash., June 18, 1954.

HON. CLYDE DOYLE,
United States Congressman,
Member, Un-American Activities Investigating Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DOYLE: In order that the record may show that the American Federation of Labor has, over the years and on a worldwide basis, fought communism and other forms of dictatorship, I wish to request that you have placed in the record the following extracts from speeches by a few of our prominent statesmen who display a personal knowledge of our broad opposition.

Presidential Candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower in an address to the 71st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Commodore Hotel, New York City, September 17, 1952: "I want now to pay tribute to the magnificent work you have done in opposing communism and Communist influence among the working people in other countries."

Lewis K. Gough, commander of the American Legion, in an address to the 71st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Commodore Hotel, New York City, September 17, 1952: "When you moved against communism in your unions you did not do it by preaching more perfect unionism; you did it by throwing the Communists out."

Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson in an address to the 71st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Commodore Hotel, New York City, September 22, 1952: "I am not courting or embracing you when I applaud the job you have done rejecting the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions, pressing the case in the United Nations against forced labor in the Soviet Union, supporting free trade unions in Europe and Asia and in South America, helping build up popular resistance wherever the spiked wall of Russia throws its shadow over free men and women."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in an address to the 72d Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., September 24, 1953: "You have done more than any other single body to explode the Communist myth. You have not always received the official backing and support you deserve. Here at home you have striven, with much success, to make the American record one of which all of us can be proud. Also you have vigorously and successfully combatted the Communist menace on foreign fronts. In so doing, you have made a great contribution both to the glory of America and to the safety of America."

Vice President Richard Nixon in an address to the 72d Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., September 23, 1953: "No institution in America—and I include our Government, our educational institutions, and other organizations—has done a better job than the labor movement in removing Communists from positions that they hold in the labor movement, and I may say in that connection, the American Federation of Labor, to its credit, has been in the forefront of this fight."

The A. F. of L. in the State of Washington has made a substantial contribution to this overall record established over the years, even before there were expensive traveling committees checking on subversive activities. Practically all of those with former A. F. of L. membership, who have been named in your deliberations, have been expelled years ago from our various A. F. of L. unions.

There is no desire or intention on the part of the A. F. of L. to relax on their vigilance and the protection of American institutions.

Thanking you in advance and with all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

E. M. WESTON,
President, Washington State Federation of Labor.

KIRKLAND, WASH., June 18, 1954.

MR. VELDE, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
402 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

Congratulations to your committee on your fine work.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, KIRKLAND, WASH.,
JANET SHEPLEY, President.

MARYSVILLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: The members of this unit wholeheartedly support you in the fine work you are doing and wish you continued success.

MARYSVILLE UNIT NO. 178, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY.

AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 78,
AUBURN, WASH., June 16, 1954.HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: At the regular meeting of June 16, 1954, Auburn Post No. 78, American Legion, unanimously voted to write your committee and commend you for the excellent work you are doing, representing the people of the United States.

We wish to congratulate and thank you for the gentlemanly and fair manner you have used in conducting these hearings, against the abuse and evasions you have encountered through the whole investigation.

As a veterans' organization we have been sickened by the thinly veiled attempts of the witnesses to hide behind the so-called patriotism and service experiences in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Allow us at this time to state that their usage of these terms do not reflect the true meaning of the words—patriotism and pride in the service of the United States Armed Forces.

We believe it to be obvious to any true American that only a Communist has any reason to hide behind the Constitution or otherwise evade the questions of your committee.

Again may we offer our sincere thanks and any cooperation we may be able to give.

T. B. POLLARD,
Adjutant Post No. 78.
ROBERT MORSE,
Commander, Post No. 78.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We, the Children of the American Revolution, wholeheartedly approve of the work your committee is doing to help expose communism in this city.

ADA L. McCLEARY,
BRUCE FIAU, *Secretary.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The executive committee of the 31st District Democratic Club, in special session tonight has unanimously voted commendation of your committee for the enlightened attitude and spirit of fairness displayed in the conduct of your current hearings. Our club, centered in the Nation's largest voting district, conducted a thorough housecleaning several years ago as our contribution to the integrity of the American political system.

31ST DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CLUB,
JERRY HAGAN, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Wish to congratulate your committee on its fine work here in Seattle. If Dr. Keller is an intellectual, then I am glad to be just a simple-minded American cab driver. Keep after them and I hope Joe doesn't go.

My name is unimportant.

E. J. L.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., June 18, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

God keep you safe and in good health so as you can continue to help Him take care of the safety and security of thousands of little people like me. We need you.

MINNIE RUSSELL ERICKSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: Fortson Thygensen Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, want to be numbered with all other patriotic organizations as wholeheartedly supporting your efforts to rid the United States of Communists and all other similar un-American organizations.

JAMES QUAM, *Commander.*
 HARRY E. HILTON, *Adjutant.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

MR. VELDE, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I have been a member of the Armed Forces for 26 years. I have been honorably retired from the United States Army. As far as discrimination is concerned we never had that in the United States Army. A sergeant that I know that tried the rank of major general, United States Army, and his son, graduated from West Point. A man is a man in the Army.

I congratulate the committee on the work they are doing and wish you could go farther.

MASTER SERGEANT HAWKESWORTH (RETIRED).

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

Recognizing the menace of communism, the Highline Junior Chamber of Commerce wish to go on record wholeheartedly supporting the work of the Velde committee. We would like to extend to the members of this committee our thanks and gratitude. If there is any way we young men of the south King County area can be of service, we stand ready to do everything in our power to help preserve the American way of life.

Sincerely,

ROY MOORE,
Chairman, Public Affairs Committee,
Highline Junior Chamber of Commerce.

TACOMA, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

Many of my friends and myself have been listening to your investigations and we certainly wish to commend and congratulate you and your committee on the manner in which you are conducting investigations. Further, we wish you all the success in the world in your future investigations.

S. J. RICE,
Manager, Independent Order of Foresters.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE,

*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:*

The officers and members of local union 843 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL, wish to commend your committee for the work it is doing. We would also like to advise you of our disgust of those who hide behind the Constitution of the United States of America while trying to tear it to pieces.

JOHN C. MCCALLUM, *President,*
 RICHARD OLDEMAR, *Vice President,*
 M. A. BAKER, *Treasurer,*
 FRED AND GAY FINACILS,
Secretary and Business Representative.

PUYALLUP, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Representative HAROLD H. VELDE,

*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
House of Representatives,
Seattle, Wash.:*

The fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus, Tacoma Assembly, wish to extend our congratulations for the excellent work of your committee in exposing subversive activities in the Pacific Northwest. We further congratulate each and every member of your committee in the excellent manner with which they conduct their inquiries, with men of this type doing their patriotic duty all Americans can be justly proud. We know it is imperative that the work of this committee continue which is protecting the ideals for which our Republic was founded.

Sincerely,

R. J. MORELAND,
*Faithful Navigator,
 Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, Tacoma.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Representative HAROLD H. VELDE,

*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
House of Representatives,
Seattle, Wash.:*

James Shields Assembly, Knights of Columbus, fourth degree, Seattle, Wash., extends congratulations to your committee for its expose of subversive activities in the Pacific Northwest. Your presence in Seattle and hearings you conducted here have enlightened the entire community and focussed its attention upon the evil menace of communism. We as the patriotic degree of our order oppose communism and every other group or force whose program is contrary to the ideals upon which this Republic was founded. We are proud, therefore, to support you to the fullest in your commendable work of rooting out subversive persons and groups in the United States. It is our sincere hope that your program can be continued until every single person becomes familiar with the Un-American activities of the Communist Party.

WILLIAM MARPERT,
Faithful Navigator.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Hon. DONALD L. JACKSON,

*Acting Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:*

The entire Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL membership on board the Steamship *Denali* go on record to support your committee's fine work 100 percent in exposing the Communists in this area.

VIRGIL ROGERS,
MCS-AFL Delegate.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

VELDE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,

Seattle, Wash.:

Municipal Employees' Union, Local 57, is heartily in accord with your work and wishes your continued success in your investigation of un-American activities.

ANCL RICH, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

Hon. Congressman JACKSON,

*Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:*

As the head of the Approved Order of Redmen, Chief, Seattle Tribe No. 25 and an American organization who feel proud of their congressional charter and of which was founded in 1765 at Boston by Patrick Henry and the patriots who threw the tea into Boston Harbor, we as loyal American citizens who believe that communism and totalitarianism would destroy our American institutions and the American way of life wish to compliment the committee on the fine job they are doing in exposing communism.

COL. GEORGE H. NELSON,
Sachem.

RENTON, WASH., June 18, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE.

*Chairman, City-County Building,
Seattle, Wash.:*

We deeply appreciate the privilege of hearing and seeing the excellent work you are doing. We wish you could remain longer. Congratulations.

RENTON HIGHLAND IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

HAROLD VELDE,

*Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Russian All Cossack Association of Seattle and the State of Washington, we wish to express to you and the members of your committee our admiration for your untiring efforts in ferreting out the Communist subversives. We who have fought usurpers in our mother country and suffered at their hands have the interests of our new homeland, the United States, close to our hearts and certainly will do our best to defend it from all foes, both at home and abroad.

Respectfully,

A. MIHAILOFF, *President,*
G. KALFOV, *Secretary.*

SEQUIM, WASH., June 18, 1954.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,

Seattle, Wash.:

We are 100 percent behind you. Go get 'em.

SEQUIM CHAPTER, ORDER OF DE MOLAY.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,

Seattle, Wash.:

We, the members of the Ship and Dock Foremen's Associations of Washington, independent, wish to express our appreciation of the excellent work that is being done by your committee in the State of Washington.

ROBERT WINTHERS, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Congressman HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, House Committee Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: At our union meetings, June 17, 1954, our membership voted unanimously to concur in the action of the officers and the executive board in their telegram sent Wednesday, June 16, 1954, to your committee, in which was stated, "We are in complete sympathy with the objectives sought by your committee."

OFFICERS AND MEMBERSHIP,
Local 587, Streetcar-men's Union.

TACOMA, WASH., June 18, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

Our group, composed of representatives of veteran, fraternal, and civic organizations working together to celebrate our "I am an American Day," heartily approve and wish you success in your investigation of disloyal persons.

TACOMA AMERICANIZATION COUNCIL,
 Mrs. N. V. GENNA, *Treasurer.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Congressman VELDE,
Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The United Bakery Workers, Local 1807, CIO, want to congratulate your committee in exposing to the union membership and to the public at large the policies and internal workings of the Communist Party. We feel that you have done a wonderful job and keep up the good work.

FRED GRAY, *Financial Secretary.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Representative DONALD L. JACKSON,
Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

This department wishes to express its appreciation and confidence in your committee as we have seen it in operation in our city. The Veterans of Foreign Wars has long realized the danger of communism, particularly in the Puget Sound area, as well as other defense areas, and our own Americanism committee has been vigilant in preventing infiltration in its own ranks and has been and is heartily in accord with exposing the activities of all subversive organizations. Your committee is to be complimented on its conduct in the investigation being held in this city. This conduct has been above reproach and should be approved by all patriotic organizations.

S. DEAN HELBIG,
Department Commander, Department of Washington, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

BOTHELL, WASH., June 18, 1954.

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We want to go on record with the rest of the patriotic organizations in congratulating you upon the fine work which you have done.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
Post and Auxiliary, Bothell.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle:
(Attention Mr. Velde, chairman)

Our congratulations for the wonderful work you are performing in cleaning up un-American activities in our State. May God bless each and every one of you for a job well done.

NORMAN E. ROSECRANTS AUXILIARY No. 7297, VFW,
BABETTE POWELL, *President*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Ballard Auxiliary to Post 3063, Veterans of Foreign Wars wishes to commend the Velde Committee for the wonderful work they are doing in bringing to light the communistic activities in our area.

PATRICIA HULSLANDER, *President*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Representative VELDE,
Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Congratulations to you and your committee for the great service you are rendering the patriotic citizens of our great Northwest in uncovering the growing cancer of communism among us. Only through your efforts have we been enlightened of the seriousness of this terrible menace that exists at the present time. May the good Lord bless you and strengthen your hand. Yours in comradeship.

GEORGE E. GOSA, *Chaplain*,
Department of Washington, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 17, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

We would like at this time to go on record as a patriotic organization to commend you on the fine work you are doing. You are not only exposing prominent members of the Northwest Communist Party, but are bringing to the attention of the general public the methods, functions, and operations of the Communist Party.

CHIEF, WHATCOM CHAPTER, DAR.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

As wives of men who are or who have been members of the Seattle Fire Department and as wives of members of Fire Fighters Post No. 311 of the American Legion, we make this public plea to Capt. Elmer Strom to cooperate fully with the committee. Congratulations on the fair way in which the hearings have been conducted.

IRIS FOX,
President, Fire Fighters Auxiliary 311 American Legion.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Public trust in the Seattle Fire Department should not waiver. The fire fighters will not condone nor permit Communist infiltration. Thanks for the fair hearings.

Capt. JOHN PHILBIN,
Engine Company No. 19, Seattle Fire Department.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19 1954.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

No mention of name of company, please. Speaking for my station we regret the mention of the fire department as Communist dominated. We treat communism as we do a fire, a dangerous evil.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Capt. ELMER STROM,
City-County Building, Seattle, Wash.,
Care of Committee on Un-American Activities:

Please clear your name and that of the fire department. My husband is in the department and I must say that I feel your testimony affects us personally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. GORDON MANN.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

SIR: It is our desire to convey our wholehearted thanks and congratulations to the committee for the work they are doing. We also wish to state that we of Fire Station 10, Platoon C. are in accordance with the committee that Capt. E. Strom's testimony was evasive and very detrimental to the members and fire department as a whole. Keep up the good work.

FIRE STATION 10, PLATOON C.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Suggest amendments to Constitution to prevent Communists from hiding behind our laws. Keep up good work.

ARTHUR W. COLLENS, Tacoma,
Edward G. Rhodes Post American Legion.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I am a freedom-born citizen of the United States of America. I am a graduate of the University of Washington. Under the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America, I believe you are violating the principles of freedom of speech, of the press, and religion. In my pipe, your work is unconstitutional.

RICHARD JONES.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

The VELDE COMMITTEE,
Seattle.

DEAR SIR: I see by the paper that Mrs. Hartle names one Ed Carlson as a member of the Communist Party in the Machinists Union. I presume I am the individual referred to. So that the record is straight, let me insert this into the record for all to see and hear.

It did not take me 20 years to decide that the Communist Party was not the answer to the problems as I see them. In fact, I am very nearly positive it was Mrs. Hartle who tried to persuade me to reconsider my decision to discontinue my affiliations, which is now approximately 5 years ago.

I do believe that my many friends and acquaintances are entitled to this additional clarification of the facts.

Sincerely,

ED. CARLSON,
Member of Machinists Union.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

GENTLEMEN: It has been brought to my attention that Mrs. Barbara Hartle mentioned my name in the course of her testimony as having been at one time a member of the Communist Party. I wish to state to this committee that my former husband, Robert L. Barnes was a member of the Communist Party and has associated with this group resulting in a divorce between us in 1954.

I wish to state to the committee that Mrs. Hartle in all probability is confused concerning my membership in the Communist Party. To the best of my knowledge, I never became a bona fide member of this organization. I wish to state, however, that due to my husband's activities in the Communist Party there is a possibility that my name has been carried on a Communist Party membership list. I wish to advise the committee that to the best of my knowledge I never knowingly became a member of the Communist Party nor took any part in the activities of said organization.

My position is that I have always been against the principles of the Communist Party during my marriage and at the present time. I wish to offer my cooperation to this committee and will make myself available upon the request of the committee or any member of its staff at any time.

Sincerely,

MARGARET BARNES.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

If they don't like the country, put them on a boat and let them go to Russia, and if Russia don't accept them put them overboard.

E. H. CARLSON.

JAMES M. EAGLESON, Post No. 1416,
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 18, 1954.

Hon. HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Our membership of 665 overseas veterans heartily commend you and the members of your committee for your untiring and impartial investigation of un-American activities and the uncovering of Communists in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED N. GOSS, Commander,
JULIAN BROWN, Adjutant.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Congressman HAROLD VELDE,
Chairman, or Jackson, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

You have the wholehearted support of 32d District Republicans. Your committee is performing a great service to the American people.

RICHARD RUOFF,
State Representative,
District, King County.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Hon. DONALD JACKSON,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle:

We the members of Seattle Aerie No. 1, Fraternal Order of Eagles in regular session assembled on this 18th day of June 1954, voted to commend your committee on the splendid work you are doing on behalf of the honest American citizens of these United States.

EMIL LAINS,
Secretary for the Mother Aerie of Eaglesdom.

6750 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AREA

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

GENTLEMEN: The work that you have been doing here in Seattle should be a warning to citizens of our Nation that communism has and is still flourishing right under their noses. The Catholic War Veterans of the State of Washington say to you, Keep up this great work.

GORDON BANBURY KING,
County Commander.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN JACKSON,
House Un-American Committee,
Seattle:

Congratulations on the fine work you are doing. Keep punching. Don't just drive them under the ground. Drive them into the ocean.

LOIS ANDERSON,
President, Auxiliary,
BOYD STAGGS,
Commander, Albert Hamilton Post, American Legion.

BURLINGTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Our organization at its regular meeting June 18, 1954, went on record unanimously supporting your committee's actions in exposing communistic and subversive activities in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES 476, AFL,
ED LOCKEN, *President.*
MARY ROOT, *Treasurer,*
MARY FAY, *Secretary,*

Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

MORTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We commend you for work you are doing. Hearing is being conducted in fair and impartial manner. You are educating the whole Northwest. Keep it up.

THE MORTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Representative HAROLD H. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:

The Catholic War Veterans Post 1005 of Bremerton, Wash., wish to extend to you and your committee our congratulations on your excellent job of exposing Communist activities in Washington State and Seattle area. Best wishes for your continued success.

GLENN TAYLOR, *Commander,*
JASPER C. WOOD, *First Vice Commander.*

MORTON, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1954.

Congressman VELDE,
House Un-American Activities Committee,
City-County Building, Seattle:

We endorse and wholeheartedly support the work you are doing in exposing Communists and subversive activities in the Pacific Northwest. Keep it up the country over.

ERNIE G. CULVER,
Post No. 2127 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Morton, Wash.

AUBURN, WASH., June 18 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

The White River Valley Post No. 1741 of VFW and Auxiliary of Auburn, Wash., wish to commend the committee for the good work carried on by its members throughout the hearings held in Seattle.

DEAN P. MILLER,
Post Commander
BERTHA GRIBBLE,
Auxiliary President.

BLAINE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
KING-TV, Channel 5, 320 Aurora, Seattle, Wash.:

We would like to congratulate you on your handling and successful and hopeful results, we are sure will result from your administration of the present hearing which you are conducting. With all good wishes.

PEACE ARCH POST NO. 86 AND AUXILIARY OF AMERICAN LEGION.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The Staff Sergeant Stanley C. Ohlson Chapter No. 2 of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Bremerton, Wash., extend our congratulations and hearty approval of your work in uncovering communism, the greatest threat to our American way of life. Keep up the good work.

JEAN M. WILLIAMS, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations and appreciation for your work in dealing with subversives in our city.

Mrs. C. P. LOVETT,
Chaplain Navy-Marine No. 59 Legion Auxiliary.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

The Grand Lodge of the Northwest of the Sons of Italy in America reaffirmed at their grand convention May 29, 1954, in Aberdeen, Wash., their unalterable opposition to communism and its principles. Through me, they wish to express their approval of the function of the un-American Activities Committee of the United States House of Representatives in bringing into the open the members of the Communist Party in the United States and their subversive activities.

NICHOLAS SARRO, M. D.,
Grand Venerable.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We commend and endorse the work you are doing investigating communism here.

CLAUD A. RACE,
4th District National Security, Chairman, American Legion.

BUCKLEY, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We wholeheartedly approve of the work your committee is doing. Keep up the good work.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BUCKLEY BOOSTERS CLUB.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR SIRs: You are to be congratulated on the work you are doing here in our great Pacific Northwest and you have our congratulations.

CARL W. KRUSE,
Commander of Post 138, American Legion.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

CHAIRMAN, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on the fine work your committee has been doing. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

HAROLD J. HALL,
Commander, Old Guard Post 2100, Veterans Foreign Wars.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations to the committee on work relative to exposing communism in the Pacific Northwest.

EARL FALKNER,
American Legion Post.

CENTRALIA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We highly approve of your way of executing the hearing and the manner which same have been handled.

GEORGE M. SPEARS,
Business Representative, Centralia Building Trades Council.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

TO THE COMMITTEE: I have been in your hearings every day and I do congratulate you on the work you are doing toward Communists. I am a colored minister and pastor in the city and am with you 100 percent in your work. May God bless you.

Rev. S. S. PHILLIPS,
The South First Baptist Church.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

ACTING CHAIRMAN JACKSON,
*Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

Seattle Lodge BPO-Elks No. 92 heartily approve of committee's action and wishes to extend our support of the committee.

CLYDE V. WITTE,
Exalted Ruler.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations. The committee is doing America and mankind a meritorious service in exposing the cancer in our Republic. May your efforts be most successful.

JAMES W. MULLINS,
Past National President, Fleet Reserve Association.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

You are doing a swell job. More power to you. Can't you send them back to where they belong?

MAURICE BECK,
Past Commander,
ALICE BECK,
Past President,
Veterans of Foreign Wars, No. 3348.

OLYMPIA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Want to commend you for the fine work in exposing communism in our midst.

Mrs. LESTER J. PARSONS,
President, American Legion Auxiliary,
Olympia Unit No. 3.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

We, as members of the Seattle Fire Department, endorse the work of the Velde Committee to expose communism and we will make every effort to rid Seattle Fire Department of any or all subversive members or activities.

Sincerely,

L. S. DEAN, J. CRIBBS, S. DAVIS, J. HOLT, BEN EK, R. E. ADAMSON,
W. OLDS, J. DONOHUE, R. S. MORGAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Wearers of the Purple Heart heartily endorse your efforts and commend your methods in attempting to rout our enemies of America. You have our unflinching backing.

DENNY WEBBER,
Commander, Washington State Department,
T. C. FAUNTZ,
Commander, Seattle Chapter 12,
Military Order Purple Heart.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Representative JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities, Seattle.

DEAR SIR: Organized sportsmen in Pierce County serve as you do. Youth and better sportsmen under good Government. Our heartiest thanks for making this a better area for our kids and their dads to live in.

HARRY L. HIGGINS,
President, Pierce County Sportsmen Council.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Representative JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities, Seattle.

DEAR SIR: Clean living through good government is our aim. Thanks for helping to keep it clean.

HARRY L. HIGGINS,
Secretary, Gig Harbor Sportsmen's Club.

EDMONDS, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

For the betterment of our community, State and Nation, the S. Al. Wilcox Post 234, Mountlake Terrace, Edmonds, Wash., American Legion, congratulates your committee.

L. N. BLANCHETTE.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Thanks and congratulations for spotlighting the Communist menace in the Northwest. Wish you could remain until very last one of them are exposed to the world.

HAROLD A. BAUNTON, *Commander,*
ALETHA PHILLIPS, *President of Col. Theodore Roosevelt Post 24 and Auxiliary,*
Veterans of Foreign Wars.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
402 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your good work.

WOMEN'S CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your splendid work. Keep it up.

MARY RICE,
Past President, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Auxiliary 479, Worcester, Mass.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.

SIRS: Congratulations to the committee for the fine work you are doing here in the Pacific Northwest.

NAVY MOTHERS CLUB No. 256.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Congratulations on exposing so many Communists in the State of Washington. We are wholeheartedly with you in this good work.

C. M. KISER,
Secretary, Ballard Eagles No. 172.

OLYMPIA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
406 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Appreciate extreme fairness marking your Seattle hearings. Keep up the fine work.

SAM L. CRAWFORD,
Chef de Gare Voiture, 151-40 and 8.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Congressman JACKSON,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Because America was asleep, Soviet Russia was successful in stealing the atomic bomb from us through the Communistic apparatus operation here in the United States. Your committee is performing the same tasks that Paul Revere did for his country. As graduates of an institution which has constantly taught the evils of communism based upon dialectic materialism, for the past 40 years, we humbly appreciate the work you are doing here. The time has come for America to wake up. Fighting communism is fighting for America.

THE GRADUATES CLUB,
Sorrento Hotel.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The Pioneer Apartment Group, Inc. heartily endorses your investigation in Seattle. This organization and its members offer its cooperation in any way to your committee. Keep up the good work.

A. ZOBRIST, Secretary.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We wish to commend you on your good work and wish you lots of success.

VFW-BALLARD POST 3063,
GLEN MARTIN, Adjutant.

OLYMPIA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on the fine work being done by your committee in your anti-subversive hearings.

ALFRED WILLIAM LEACH, POST NO. 3, AMERICAN LEGION,
FRANK O. SETHIER, Adjutant,
RUSSELL HARRIS, Commander.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
402 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The courtesy and patience of your committee is symbolic of the outstanding service it is rendering our country. We send our congratulations.

MARGARET MULLINS,
Past National President, Ladies' Auxiliary, Fleet Reserve Association.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
*Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
 County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:*

Am wholeheartedly in agreement with the splendid results of your current investigation. Sincerely hope this will result in further similar investigations until the last remaining Communist is exposed.

VERNON A. SMITH,
State Representative, 46th Legislative District.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your splendid work. Keep it up.

CECIL E. LIBBY,
U. S. S. Seattle, All Navy Post 3469, Veterans Foreign Wars.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

The Past Commanders Association of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Post No. 1585 of Bellingham, Wash., wish to congratulate your committee on its wonderful work in northwestern Washington.

ROY G. PIKE,
President, Past Commanders Association.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

We as members of the Seattle Fire Department endorse the work of your committee to expose Communists and subversive members in all organizations.

MEMBERS OF THE SEATTLE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Station No. 15.

PUYALLUP, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

We want to congratulate your committee for the outstanding work that you are doing.

Sincerely,

BERT QUIST,
Secretary, Fraternal Order, Eagles, Aerie 2308.

Seattle, Wash., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We are in accord with you in investigating Communist activities in this area. Am hoping that Capt. Elmer Strom will cooperate with your committee in giving the information which they seek.

Comdr. STANLEY A. SANDSTROM,
Seattle Fire Fighters Post 311.

SUMNER, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations your splendid work. Urge you Congressmen work for either constitutional amendment or congressional law outlawing Communist Party.

BILL BIERER,
*Past Commander, Disabled American Veterans, Past District and Past
 West Side Commander, the American Legion.*

Seattle, Wash., June 19, 1954.

Representative JACKSON,
Velde Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

As a member of the Seattle Fire Department and Fire Fighters Local 27, I want you to know that I am wholeheartedly behind your committee and want to go on record as vigorously protesting action of one of our members, Captain Elmer Strom, for not cooperating with your committee, and assure you personally that everything will be done to clear our union of any subversive members, if there are any. I again implore Captain Strom to cooperate with you fully.

HENRY O. CHRISTIANSEN.

SUMNER, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

The American Legion Post 53 of Sumner, Wash., sincerely congratulates the committee and the witnesses who have testified against communism.

AMERICAN LEGION POST 53,
By HENRY F. DANIEL,
Vice Commander-Elect.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN SUBCOMMITTEE,
City-County Building, Seattle, Wash.:

This is to inform you that on behalf of the Bellingham Central Labor Council, affiliated with the AFL, heartily supports the investigating procedures of your committee. Regards.

GLENN VANDERBRINK,
President, Central Labor Council, A. F. of L.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Senator JACKSON,
Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Be assured that the 15,000 members of the American Legion Auxiliary in the State of Washington are in accord with your committee and the object of your investigations in Seattle. You have been more than fair and courteous. We are happy that your committee has brought to light facts which will help true Americans to protect our country from harm. It has been shown too that honest Americans cannot associate with Communists without soiling themselves and can only be cleansed by public and voluntary denunciations of communism. Good luck and grateful thanks to the committee.

MRS. MILTON SCHROEDER,
President, Department of Washington, American Legion Auxiliary.

ANACORTES, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Accept our appreciation for your service to Pacific Northwest. We commend you upon your justice of Barbara Hartle in her effort to cooperate with your committee.

GOVERNOR ISAAC STEVENS CHAPTER, DAR.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE HEARINGS,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to congratulate you on the fine work you are doing and hope work continues throughout the United States.

MRS. FRANK SPILLMAN,
Commander, Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary No. 10, Everett.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Concur with the objectives of your committee and think you are doing the country a great service.

N. C. GOODWIN,
Tacoma Chapter No. 1, Disabled American Veterans.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

On behalf of this organization's membership, we wish to express our patriotic concurrence and heartily commend your committee in its courageous efforts to ferret out and expose the evils of communism to the Pacific Northwest. Keep up the good work.

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL OF MUNICIPAL POLICE LOCALS, No. 63,
JAMES S. MILLER, *President*,
CHARLES L. MARSH, *Secretary*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Please accept our appreciation for your efforts in upholding the principles for which our sons gave their lives.

ETHEL JEWELL, *Department President*.
ISABELL BARTLETT, *Recording Secretary*.
Department of Washington, American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HON. DONALD JACKSON,
Acting Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle:

Very sincere congratulations on your efforts to uncover, stamp out the mental cancer of communism in the Pacific Northwest.

Sincerely yours,

THEODOR NASH,
Member, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 1387, Buckley, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
House Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Most sincere congratulations from all of us here.

BALLARD ELKS, *Lodge No. 827.*

SEATTLE, Wash., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
House Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Wish to commend the good work of the committee on ferreting out communism.
RAINIER DISTRICT EAGLE AERIE AND AUXILIARY.

VASHON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

We the members of Vashon Maury Grange wish to congratulate the House Un-American Activities Committee for its fairness and fine work in this hearing.

LUCILLE WALLS, *Worthy Master*.
OPAL ALDRIDGE, *Secretary*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Thank you Americans from Americans who have proven it on the field of battle.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, SEATTLE CHAPTER No. 2,
CLARENCE SNOW, *Commander*,
DON S. PHILLIPS, *Commander*,
JUNE SNOW, *Commander Auxiliary*.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle:

Wish to endorse fully purposes of committee and praise adept conducting of investigation.

DALE HEADY,
Chief Rancher, Court 563, Independent Order of Foresters.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
House Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations and keep up the good work.

THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, AUXILIARY No. 2713,
GEORGE W. FARWELL,
PATRICIA SADLER, *Legislative Chairman*.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
Un-American Activities, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your very fine work that you are doing. Keep it up and expose the hidden Communists among us. The Sons of Italy are behind you 100 percent.

ANTHONY J. DIGUARDI,
President, Columbus Lodge of Everett, Sons of Italy of America.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Highline Business and Professional Women's Club wishes to congratulate the members of the committee on the fine way in which the hearings have been conducted.

MARY GAY BELCHAM, *President*.

BELLEVUE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on the committee's work.

DON JOHNSON,
Commander, Lake Washington Post No. 2959,
Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary, Bellevue.

TACOMA WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS,
Seattle, Wash.:

Heartiest congratulations on work being done on un-American activities in our State.

MRS. MARY VOWELL,
Commander, Disabled American Veterans,
Auxiliary Department of Washington.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to congratulate you for the work on the Un-American Committee.

MRS. A. DAHLBERG,
Commander, Disabled Veterans Auxiliary.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
Un-American Activities, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations and keep up the good work.

MRS. VERN HENRY,
President, Everett High School Parent-Teachers Association.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
House Un-American Activities,
Seattle:

Congratulations to you and your committee for the good work so far accomplished.

JOHN MALTSBERGER,
President, Everett Police Local 1149.

CLE ELUM, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Congratulations on your excellent job exposing communism activities this date. Keep up the good work.

HERBERT IRWIN, AND AUXILIARY VFW POST 1373,
BULLAH HASELBAR, President.
ANDY MOSCHNER, Commander,

STANWOOD, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
Un-American Activities Committee,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations. Keep up your good work.

CAMINO ISLAND AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, No. 207,
CLARA HARRISON, President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
House Un-American Activities,
County-City Building, Seattle, Wash.:

The Loyal Order of Moose wishes to go on record at this time to congratulate the splendid work of the Velde Committee in exposing the cancer of communism in this area. We want you to know that we are behind you 100 percent. Keep up the good work.

PAUL ANDERSON,
Governor, Seattle Lodge 211.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN,
Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle:

We wish to concur and applaud the presence and action of your committee in Seattle.

SALMON BAY AERIE, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES,
MAURICE CRUM, *Secretary*,
JEROME McMANUS, *President*.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
County-City Building, Seattle:

We wish to congratulate you on your fine effort of protecting our American rights.

Respectfully,

ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. S. L. SINGLETON,
Evangelist J. C. DANIEL.

EVERETT, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to commend your committee on your hearings. To preserve America for good Americans is paramount to our way of life.

C. ARVID JOHNSON,
Mayor, City of Everett, Wash.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

We wish to commend you for the important work you are doing and the fair manner in which you are conducting the hearing to expose Communist activities in Pacific Northwest.

ALFRED C. SEAMAN,
Commander American Legion Post 220, Parkland, Wash.
HELEN GENSEN,
President, Auxiliary, American Legion Post 220, Parkland.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN, UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Congratulations on your progress and your committee hearings. Keep up the good work.

MILLICENT SNELL,
President, West Seattle American Legion Auxiliary No. 160.

CHEHALIS, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CHAIRMAN VELDE,

*House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:*

The Wesley Kennedy Post, American Legion, Onalaska, Wash., Auxiliary, would like to commend you for the good work you are doing in the Northwest. Thanking you.

Mrs. HAZEL MURPHY, *Chaplain.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,

County-City Building, Seattle:

Emma Jensen, Americanization chairman for Department of Washington DAV Auxiliary, and Louise Stillion, Americanization chairman for DAV, Auxiliary 23, West Seattle, congratulate the Un-Americanism Committee for the work they are doing and want them to know we are with the committee 100 percent.

EMMA JENSEN.

SUMNER, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,

Seattle, Wash.:

The American Legion, Auxiliary Unit 53, sincerely congratulate the committee on its work and the witnesses who have testified against communism.

DOROTHY MAYFIELD, *President.*

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,

Seattle:

On behalf of the Sam Brough Post and Auxiliary 6855, Veterans of Foreign Wars and members, we commend you and your staff on your great work in these hearings.

Sincerely yours,

FRED SWANSON,

Post Commander.

BERTALIEGH CARSON,

Auxiliary President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

DONALD JACKSON,

*Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:*

We of the Volunteers of America of Seattle and the Theodore Home for the Aged, guests and staff, wish to commend you on the wonderful work you are doing in our city.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Congressman JACKSON,

Chairman, Subcommittee of Un-American Activities, Seattle.

The members of Disabled American Veterans, chapter No. 5, of Bremerton, Wash., extend their congratulations to your committee on your splendid work in exposing communistic activities in the Northwest. Like other organizations we deplore the situation here, but we are doing something about it. We have distributed 1,500 scrolls of the Declaration of Independence to every sixth grade student in Kitsap County. This will be our annual contribution to Americanism.

CHARLES L. KLINEFELTER,

Commander.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

As an individual and labor man, I commend the committee on a fine job.

JOHN J. GREEN,
5301 South Asotin Street, Tacoma.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

VELDE COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Members of the West Virginia Club of Washington wish to commend you for your services to the American people. Please continue the good work.

ERNEST C. GOFF, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

VELDE COMMITTEE,
Acting Chairman,
Seattle, Wash.:

Members of Carrol Club of Seattle commend your committee for its extremely valuable work. Your treatment of witnesses is in the best tradition of American democracy. Congratulations.

D. C. CASLIN,
President, Carrol Club.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

VELDE COMMITTEE ANTI-COMMUNIST HEARINGS,
Seattle:

Congratulations on your wonderful work. Keep it up.

SEVERN KITTELSON,
Fourth District Anti-Subversive Chairman,
American Legion.

PORT ORCHARD, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HON. VELDE,
Chairman, House Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: Congratulations to your subcommittee and self in interest of preserving the principles for which we Purple Heart veterans fought. Military Order of the Purple Heart is a member organization of World Veterans Federation.

Respectfully,

H. J. THIESEN,
Senior Vice Commander,
Department of Washington,
MOPH Commander, Chapter 324, MOPH.

BREMERTON, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Congratulations and commendations on the great work you are doing to fight communism.

LOCAL 9105, COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

We want to congratulate your committee on the fine work your committee has done in routing out those dirty Reds. We are convinced \$75 per day expense

account under which you operate has not deterred your motives or lengthened your stay.

THE LITTLE MEN'S MARCHING AND CHOWDER ASSOCIATION.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

CONGRESSIONAL UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

By unanimous vote on June 17, 1954, this organization not only endorses but congratulates your committee for bringing to the attention of the people of the Pacific Northwest for the first time the fact that Seattle and vicinity is and has been for many years among the worst hotbeds of communistic activity in the United States.

SUNSET REPUBLICAN CLUB,
Mercer Island, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Post 19, American Veterans of Second World War and Auxiliary congratulate this committee on their fine work and endorse your program wholeheartedly.

WENDELL C. ROBERTS, Post Commander.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
House of Representatives, Seattle, Wash.:

Dear CONGRESSMEN. Please accept our respectful compliments to your committee for its effective work in the interest of national security, conducted in the best traditions of American justice and fairness.

Very truly yours,

MRS. DOUGLAS KIRK, District Legislative Chairman,
American Legion Auxiliary,
DOUGLAS G. KIRK, State Representative, Queen Anne
Post, Legislative Chairman, American Legion.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to congratulate you and all members of your work on un-American activities in America.

RENTON SONS OF ITALY,
TONY MOLA, Ex President.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Ridge Forest Post No. 7256 and Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars wish to congratulate the committee on their fine work.

RAY LEWIS, Commander,
FRANCES BROWN, President.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on fine work your committee is doing.

VFW OF TACOMA, 3D DISTRICT,
RICHARD L. TOBIN, Commander.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on fine work your committee is doing.

VFW Post No. 1428 AND AUXILIARY MEMBERS,
ELIAS J. MESSINGER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle:

Congratulations to the committee on their good work bringing Communist activities in our area in the open.

FRANK SICCARDI,
President Renton Lodge, No. 1967, Order, Sons of Italy in America.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations.

JORDAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION,
A. W. POWELL, *President.*

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HON. DONALD JACKSON,
Chairman House Un-American Activities Committee,
Seattle, Wash.:

Your work is greatly appreciated by three past presidents of Fort Lawton Auxiliary No. 3694, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

EVADNE PHELPS,
SUSAN CAIN,
MAIDA JAEGER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

CHAIRMAN, HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations for fine work. We pledge our support to you.

ALEXANDER N. JEVENOFF,
President of Russian Veterans Society of the World War.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

HON. HAROLD VELDE,
Committee Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to commend you, sir, and your committee on your investigation of subversion activities in our community. I consider this a very serious situation. I also feel that I can speak in behalf of myself and my associates and fellow workers at McChord Air Force Base. We wish you Godspeed in the work that you are doing. I also hope that some day the drastic situation will come to an end.

HAROLD B. LEHOLN,
Foreman, McChord Air Force Base.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 19, 1954.*

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Thank you for a wonderful job.

EDWIN C. POFFLEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,

House Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations and best wishes for better investigation.

LYMAN M. BRACKEN.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,

Seattle, Wash.:

In behalf of my husband and myself, my daughter, her husband and children, and my son who died in the service, we wish to extend congratulations for the work you are doing.

MR. and MRS. H. D. WINDT.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,

Seattle, Wash.:

GENTLEMEN: We of "Office Employees" International Union, A. F. of L., not to be confused with "Office Workers" Independent wish to subscribe to the many communication of congratulations and felicitations already received by your committee and to respectfully request that your committee take back to the Congress of the whole the benefit of the experience the subcommittee has gained to the end that we members of honorable trade unions shall have the machinery to rid our organization of Communists and subversives of all types and kinds without fear of prosecution under the Taft-Hartley Act and suits for damages in our courts and we should like to compliment the committee on the patience that your subcommittee has displayed under what were at times the most trying circumstances.

Kindest regards,

A. H. O'BRIEN,

Business Manager, Local 8, Office Employees International Union.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Chairman VELDE,

House Un-American Activities Committee,

Seattle, Wash.:

We, the members of City Firefighters Union, Local No. 106, Bellingham, Wash., wish to convey to your committee that we are 100 percent in accord with your undertaking to seek out subversive elements in our wonderful Pacific Northwest.

JACK BAKER, *President.*

CECIL J. URQUHART, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Congressman H. H. VELDE,

Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities,

Seattle, Wash.:

Local 19 of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union wishes to inform the committee that none of the people mentioned or who have appeared at the hearing are members of Local 19, ILWU. The sheet put out by Washington State Labor Defense Committee, signed by Gettings as chairman, did not originate from Local 19, ILWU.

C. APPEL, *President.*

K. N. SIMMONS, *Acting Secretary.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HON. HAROLD H. VELDE,

Chairman, House Un-American Activities, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your good work. We wish to extend our sincere appreciation.

L. E. KEY,

President, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Local 40, AFL.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 16, 1954.

HON. HAROLD VELDE,

Chairman of Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

A special meeting of the Seattle branch, Marine Firemens Union, A. F. of L., held at 10 a. m. today, took the following action: Moved, seconded, and carried, to commend you and your committee for exposing the Commies and their stooges in this area. Keep up the good work.

FRED BRUETTE, *Port Agent.*

CHEHALIS, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UNITED STATES SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

The only daily printed in the friendly city, Chehalis, salutes the accomplishments of your committee.

HOWARD H. HOLT,
Editor and Publisher of Scoop.

TACOMA, WASH., June 17, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

My health doesn't permit my appearance. Congratulations in your work.

A. WALTER OLSON,
Chairman, Americanization, American Legion, Rhodes Post, No. 2.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Most sincerely support your committee in its investigation of communistic activities.

EDWARD FAKER,
Fourth District, Commander, American Legion, and Chairman of Pierce County Veterans Advisory Council.

RAYMOND, WASH., June 19, 1954.

The VELDE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations to your committee for the good work they are performing.

ROY A. WOODWARD,
Commander, Willapa Harbor Post, No. 39, the American Legion, South Bend, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

Congressman HAROLD VELDE,
*Committee on Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:*

Congratulations for your fine work here in exposing to the public those who would overthrow by force the liberties and way of life which we as a group have fought and continuously suffered for.

JOHN W. CARLSON,
Commander, Sunshine Chapter No. 13, Disabled American Veterans.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING POST,
No. 60, AMERICAN LEGION,
Suquamish, Wash., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: The televised public hearings your committee is conducting in Seattle will make for better local cooperation in our antisubversive committee work.

We find that your effective aboveboard public hearings is opening the eyes of real Americans to the menace of communism. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. BROWN, Sr.,
Commander.

NOTE.—This letter has been approved by the executive committee of General John J. Pershing Post, No. 60, of the American Legion, Suquamish, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

The Washington State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, commends the splendid work done by the House Un-American Activities Committee in Seattle this week.

Mrs. LEWIS T. GRISWOLD,
State Regent.

BREMERTON, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations for the good work. The Marines are behind you.

CARL W. RUSSELL,
Commandant, Puget Sound Detachment,
Marine Corps League.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

A very wonderful job you are doing.

PEGGY J. VOTAH,
Department of Washington and Alaska, Chaplain, Daughters of the
Union Veterans of the Civil War.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., June 19, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.:

Doing a wonderful job. See it to the end of communism.

W. D. DOANE,
West Side Director,
Washington Institute of Social Welfare.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Representative JACKSON,
House Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your excellent work in Seattle.

HOWARD FROST,
Manager, Cimarron Insurance Co.

DEMING, WASH., June 19, 1954.

Congressman JACKSON,

Acting Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee, Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on the wonderful job your committee is doing in exposing Communists in Pacific Northwest. Too bad you could not have been here many years ago.

HUGH GALBRAITH,
Manager, Galbraith Bros. Logging Co.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 15.

Chairman HAROLD VELDE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I wish to compliment you and your committee on a fine effort to expose the Communist traitors and their dupes here in the Northwest. In my opinion the fifth amendment was made for the guilty so that they would not have to incriminate themselves; therefore any one invoking the fifth amendment admits guilt. It is high time the American people awake to the dangers of the Communist traitors within the borders of this great Nation of ours and take action against them.

ALLEN M. REECE,
*President, Seattle Chapter,
Students for America.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 18, 1954.

DONALD JACKSON,

*Chairman, Subcommittee, Un-American Activities,
Seattle, Wash.:*

Congratulations, Gentlemen, on a tough job eloquently done. Your exemplary fairness and conscientiousness is a tribute to the Congress and bulwark for the American people.

BEATTY & TAYLOR CATERERS,
CECIL S. BEATTY, *President.*
MARSHALL W. TAYLOR 3d,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TACOMA, WASH., June 19, 1954.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

I am impressed by the considerate fairness of your committee in revealing information about Communist activity in the Seattle area. Your discoveries and disclosures have confirmed my own fears and suspicions regarding Communist infiltration in this area. I commend and congratulate your committee on its important work in educating our people of the dangers threatening our democratic institutions.

CHARLES T. BATTIN,
*Chairman, Department of Economics and Business Administration,
College of Puget Sound, and Council Member, City of Tacoma.*

SEATTLE, WASH., June 19, 1954.

VELDE COMMITTEE,
Seattle, Wash.:

Congratulations on your good work and I hope it is a good clean sweep.

PIERCE'S JANITOR SERVICE.

LAKE STEVENS, WASH., June 19, 1954.

HOUSE OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: This is to clarify the name Roy Jackson and Mrs. Roy Jackson mentioned by Barbara Hartle at hearings is not the same Roy Jackson and Mrs. Roy Jackson of Lake Stevens, Wash.

Congratulations on the good work your committee is doing.

Sincerely,

MRS. ROY JACKSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C. July 6, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DON: I wish to personally thank and commend you and the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the outstanding hearings conducted in Seattle last month.

It is truth that makes man free, and every citizen, vigilant in his loyalty to the American ideal, must appreciate the committee's work in that regard. You and the other members were just, fair, and courteous.

Such hearings are a protection to the innocent. They strengthen our America.

Sincerely,

WALT HORAN,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I call your attention to the enclosed copies of my remarks in the House of Representatives on June 28, in connection with the recent hearings held by the Un-American Activities Committee in Seattle, Wash. Also enclosed is a clipping from the June 23 issue of the Washington State Labor News.

Because of the enthusiastic reception accorded the committee by the people of Seattle and the unanimously favorable endorsement of its work by the press and the individual citizens who have written to me as a result of the hearings, I feel it proper for me to express to you in this letter the appreciation of the city of Seattle for the fair and effective manner in which they were conducted. In a day when congressional investigation is viewed with opprobrium in some highly vocal quarters, the Seattle hearings have stressed the continuing need for disclosure of the Communist menace, and have emphasized the fact that congressional endeavors along these lines can be handled in a dignified manner without endangering the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Speaking both for myself and for those who elected me to serve them in the House of Representatives, therefore, I compliment you and the other members of the committee on your work in Seattle.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

THOMAS M. PELLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
Member, Un-American Activities Committee,
House of Representatives, Washinton, D. C.

DEAR DON: You, as a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, will be interested to know that I have received many letters during the past 2 weeks praising your committee for the excellent hearings into communism it conducted last month in Seattle.

These letters spoke of the hearings of your committee as being fair, objective, constructive and result producing.

I followed these hearings, as best I could by reading the newspaper reports on them. I concur in the sentiment that the Seattle hearings on communism were fair and most constructive. Your committee, in my opinion, deserves all the fine things that are being said about it by members of Pacific Northwest business, labor, veterans, patriotic, and other organizations.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL V. MACK,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR DON: It is a distinct pleasure for me to have the privilege of apprising you of the very favorable reaction to the hearings conducted by your subcommittee in Seattle last month.

As you know, I was in my district for a couple of days immediately following the hearings, and I heard nothing but praise for the manner in which they were conducted. Particular emphasis has been placed by people to whom I have talked and by my correspondents on the great amount of patience and forbearance shown by the committee members in their interrogation of the witnesses.

There is no doubt whatever in my mind that these hearings were of great benefit to the people of the Pacific Northwest in bringing to their attention the ever-present threat of the Communist Party to our Nation and its institutions. I am entirely sure that as a result of seeing and listening to the hearings, a great many people in and around Seattle have an entirely changed perspective regarding the hearings of congressional investigating committees in general and of the Un-American Activities Committee in particular.

Please convey to the members of your subcommittee the sincere thanks and appreciation of a multitude of people in my congressional district. To these I most respectfully and forcefully add my own.

Sincerely yours,

JACK WESTLAND,
Member of Congress.

JULY 2, 1954.

HON. DONALD L. JACKSON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JACKSON: I want to let you know that the overwhelming consensus of reports reaching me on the recent hearings in Seattle by the House Committee on Un-American Activities is that the hearings were extremely well conducted.

While I was unable to be present at the hearings, it is apparent to me that the committee and its staff created an atmosphere of fairness and consideration for the rights of witnesses and others which is most commendable.

This corroborates in my mind a view I long have held—that congressional committees have a legitimate place in the investigative field so long as they conduct themselves temperately and provide proper safeguards for the rights of persons involved in investigations.

Sincerely yours,

DON MAGNUSON,
Member of Congress.



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